Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL, ALFRED COWLES.

OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: [illegible]

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Renew as you see fit.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

The circulation attained by the Chicago Daily Tribune is beyond any precedent in this city, and is only equalled outside of the seaboard cities, by two of the Cincinnati journals. For the benefit of those who desire to employ the columns of a widely circulated journal for the advertisement of their business, the following statement has been carefully prepared from the books of our office and those of our city newsmen.

AVERAGE CIRCULATION OF THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1861:

Total copies printed, ... 98,706
Total average per day, ... 16,451
Total city circulation, . . . 5,765
Total circulation outside city, - 10,686 — 16,451

The largest circulation any one day was 17,000; and the smallest 15,500.

The following tables show the number of copies sent to several of the largest towns in Illinois and the adjoining States, and the number of copies sold on the trains of the different railroads:

ILLINOIS.

Amboy	16	Lemont	15
Atlanta	60	Lane	57
Aurora	211	Lacon	63
Belvidere	76	Marengo	59
Bloomington	221	Macomb	45
Bradfordtown	15	Monmouth	77
Chenoa	70	Morrison	20
Champaign	87	Mendota	145
Centralia	21	Mt. Mork	17
Cortland	15	Moline	46
Dunleith	20	Morris	110
De Witt	25	Ottawa	183
De Kalb	12	Oneida	29
Dundee	9	Peoria	174
Dixon	87	Princeton	90
Earlville	32	Peru	84
Elgin	86	Quincy	90
Freeport	178	Rockford	207
Fulton	31	Rockton	23
Galva	53	Rock Island	137
Galesburg	201	Springfield	309
Galena	81	Somonauk	20
Geneseo	61	Sandwich	67
Henry	50	Sycamore	50
Jacksonville	28	Sterling	77
Joliet	115	Woodstock	45
Kewanee	74	Waukegan	70
Kankakee	81	Wataga	6
Lincoln	58	Victoria	21
La Salle	92		

Total circulation in above towns.......4649

WISCONSIN.

Appleton	25	Madison	49
Beloit	182	Mineral Point	40
Delavan	25	Milwaukee	110
Elkhorn	40	Monroe	80
Fond du Lac	71	Oshkosh	62
Geneva	17	Racine	211
Janesville	79	Watertown	37
Kenosha	173		

Total circulation in above towns.......1311

IOWA.

Burlington	52	Lyons	84
Clinton	61	Mt. Pleasant	84
Cedar Rapids	54	Muscatine	83
Davenport	102	McGregor	20
Dubuque	47	Mt. Vernon	8
Des Moines	15	Marion	10
Fairfield	18	Ottumwa	15
Iowa City	143	Washington	61

Total circulation in above towns.......821

MICHIGAN.

Adrian	14	Hudson	32
Coldwater	66	Kalamazoo	111
Dowagiac	99	Marshall	21
Hillsdale	46	Niles	111

Total circulation in above towns.......506

INDIANA.

Columbia City	11	Michigan City	66
Elkhart	52	Mishawaka	40
Fort Wayne	30	South Bend	91
Francesville	8	Valparaiso	63
La Porte	115		

Total circulation in above towns.......456

The following tables show the number of copies sold daily on the different railroad trains running out of the city:

Milwaukee & Chicago	155
Milwaukee & Horicon	15
Chicago & Northwestern	105
Michigan Central	100
Michigan Southern	178
Burlington & Quincy	150
Dixon Air Line	100
Galena & Chicago Union	100
Illinois Central	190
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	125
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago	150
Rock Island	200

Total sold on the railroad trains.......1,718

RECAPITULATION.

Illinois (out of city)	4,649
Wisconsin	1,311
Iowa	821
Michigan	506
Indiana	456
Sent to other places by mail	1,271
Railway trains	1,718
City subscribers	4,047
City newsmen, news boys and sold over the counter, &c.	1,672
Total daily circulation	16,451

We commend the foregoing tables to the careful study of business men and all others whose interest is to be subserved by advertising. The Tribune is sought after by the most intelligent and enterprising classes in the Northwest—the kinds of people whose custom is of the most value. Should it be desirable to reach a wider range of our readers than our daily issue goes before, it can be done through our tri-weekly and weekly editions—the latter of which has a circulation second only to the New York weeklies.

SHALL THEY BE PROTECTED?

The Alabama Convention is at a dead lock. After passing a secession ordinance, its members from the Northern counties who steadily opposed it, refuse to sign the instrument. At the latest dates the Convention was considering what should be done under these circumstances. The position of the minority gives rise to an important query. They are opposed to disunion. They are loyal to the Constitution and the Union. In this they faithfully represent their constituents. Mr. Yancey, in a violent speech in the Convention, declared that these North Alabamians should be coerced into secession. Now the question is, will the Federal Government protect its loyal citizens who are menaced by traitors? We published some days ago, a letter from one of these North Alabamians to the President, propounding this very query. So far it has elicited no answer. It probably will get none from the present Presidential incumbent. But it cannot be staved off forever. It is fast assuming a practical character, and must be answered, not only by the President, but by the people.

There is another case directly in point. The U. S. Collector at the port of Georgetown, S. C., continued to recognize his Government, in his official acts, after South Carolina had rebelled. The latter has arrested him on a charge of high treason. He is now in jail awaiting trial; and, unless the Federal Government protects him, he will sooner or later be hung for his loyalty. Shall he be protected, or shall he be left to the tender mercies of the traitors? This question, too, must be answered soon. And in each of the seceding States, there are thousands of citizens who remain loyal to the Government, who will share the fate of the Georgetown Collector, unless protection is extended to them? Shall it be done? or shall it be said that the government for which they are ready to peril their all and surrender their lives, is too pusillanimous, too weak and too cowardly to protect them?

It is not a question of "coercion," but a question of protection—of protection from insult and outrage, from confiscation and death, at the hands of men in open rebellion against their government. Shall this protection be withheld? What say you, people of the Northwest? We ask you, not as Republicans, not as Democrats, but as American citizens imbued with the love of your country, with loyalty, and a sentiment of national honor—shall this protection be withheld? Ask not your leaders, go not to the resolutions of your State and County Conventions for an answer—but look into your own hearts, into the history of the past, into the imperishable glories bequeathed by your fathers, and then answer the question like men. There is no time to lose. If we are to leave anything to the decision of which they may feel any [illegible] than that of shame and humiliation, we must not delay the answer.

APPORTIONMENT BILL.

We print elsewhere the bill reported by Senator Marshall from the Select Committee of the two Houses in our Legislature, to apportion the Legislature into Senatorial and Representative districts, on the basis of the census of 1860. The bill is eminently fair in its arrangement of districts, and it behooves those who would find fault with its provisions, to quarrel with the census tables rather than with the committee which reported the measure. Of course a clamor will be raised by those who think that a majority of the Legislature ought to be continued in the hands of a minority of the voters. But the people have outgrown this theory.

A word is due to those wiseacres who hold that no apportionment should be made by the Legislature because the people have voted for a Constitutional Convention. In the first place the Constitution *requires* the Legislature to make an apportionment at this session. It says (Article III., Section 8):

"The number of Senators and Representatives shall, *at the first regular session* holden after the [census] returns herein provided for are made, be apportioned among the several counties or districts to be established by law, according to the number of white inhabitants."

In the second place the Constitution to be framed by the Convention must be submitted to the people, and if rejected the State must continue to drag along under the miserable apportionment based upon a census taken ten years ago, unless the Legislature now provides for the contingency.

We trust these two reasons, either of which is imperative in itself, will stop the snarling of those persons who think the Legislature ought to leave the whole business of apportionment to a Convention not yet elected.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 19, 1861.

A SOBER SECOND THOUGHT.

It is said that the Democrats have reconsidered their warlike resolutions which contemplated breaking up the Legislature by their resignation, and that they will go on peacefully. They have learned a lesson from the "books in *running* Brooks," by which they will profit. The recent action of the Secessionists in Alabama and South Carolina has greatly modified the tone and conduct of the Democracy, demoralized as it is, and several old heads remain here and take occasion to explain and apologize for the fierce denunciations of their fire-eating brethren. The progress of events is demonstrating the value of the masterly inactivity policy of the Republicans.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

In the House during the forenoon, the following bills, having a local interest, were introduced: For an act to amend the charter of the city of Chicago, was read and ordered to be printed. For an act to authorize special assessments in the city of Chicago. For an act to incorporate the Commercial Association of the city of Chicago. For an act to incorporate the Peoples' Savings Institution of Chicago. For an act for the encouragement of the Chicago Historical Society. For an act to amend the Game laws. For an act to authorize the sale of Seminary lands in Cook county. By Mr. Harkins, several days ago, a bill for an act to incorporate the Evanston and Chicago Railroad Company.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the morning was spent in routine chiefly. A substitute was adopted for the House bill transferring $200,000 from the two mill tax fund to the revenue fund. The substitute provides for issuing $50,000 in bonds which are to be sold and made immediately available. It passed the Senate, but will probably be rejected by the House. The bill postponing the collection of the revenue, which probably will become a law, is likely seriously to embarrass the State Government. The resolution offered by Mr. Mack of Kankakee, mildly censuring Brooks for his saucy letter, was taken up, debated with some heat by his friends, and finally passed. Brook's object seems to have been to achieve that notoriety his career as a legislator would not allow.

INDIANA DELEGATION.

A. H. Connor, Esq., Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Indiana, W. F. Otto and R. K. Coffin, Esqrs., arrived to-day from Indiana. It is supposed they come to look after the interests of Hon. Caleb B. Smith.

ELECTION ORDERED IN THE ADAMS DISTRICT.

The Governor has issued a writ of election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Austin Brooks. The election is ordered for Tuesday, January 29th. The District embraces the counties of Adams and Brown. Republicans have hopes for the return of Hon. John Wood. There is a majority of 500 or 600 to be overcome, and it is believed the Governor's great popularity in this District will secure his election. It is understood that the Democratic nominee is to be Hon. J. M. Pitman, who has previously served in the Assembly.

THE WORK AHEAD.

It is understood that the General Assembly will be engaged Monday and Tuesday, passing the apportionment and the registry law bills, after that the week will be devoted to the usual Legislative junketing. The State institutions have to be visited at Jacksonville; and the Legislature have agreed to go in a body to Bloomington. A large Committee will go to Joliet. Two weeks of the session are gone, and three bills only have been submitted to and approved by the Governor. They are appropriation bills for the expenses of last and a part of those of the present session. The total sum appropriated amounts to not far from $60,000. There appears to be a necessity for devoting the whole body of the Capitol building to the use of the State Offices. This would require the construction of a new building for the Supreme Court, and involve heavy expenditures—a measure hardly to be ventured on in the present condition of our State finances.

Educational Matters.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

In the midst of the commotion of the country it is gratifying to see how much our gallant State has done for her own improvement in the training of the rising generation. Illinois is destined to take the lead yet in educational and other social matters, as she will in producing food for the rest of mankind. Illinois sends now more beef cattle to New York than any other State,—her railroads carry more grain than those of other States do from their own soil, and yet she has just begun to develop her resources. We have been accustomed to look to the east for educational excellence, and must still expect to find in older and more densely settled communities excellencies which time is needful to obtain. But we have the elements of growth, and are growing. I have just been reading the able report of Hon. N. Bateman, our worthy State Superintendent. There I find the number of pupils in the schools for 1860, to have been 472,247, an increase in one year (over 1859) of more than 20,000. In the same time the number of teachers has increased about 1,000, so that there were in 1860, 14,708 teachers in our public schools. A table in the report gives us, in a brief form, the number of pupils in each county, and the expense of their education for the past year. The average for the State is $3.19—quite a small sum, less than would pay for a fourth of a year under a system of private schools.

But while we have been interested in the facts given which show what we have done and what remains to be done, we have had a very direct interest in plans for improving the condition of education among us. Horace Mann has long been a kind of standard among educational men, and his reports as standard educational literature. The teachers of this State begin to believe that strong practical common-sense school documents can be produced in Illinois. The terse language and strong comparisons of Mr. Bateman drive home what is seen to be result of personal observation of school wants. The teachers are proud to have a Superintendent who knows the wants of the schools. I have seen many teachers of the State during the last fifteen years, and have yet to find the man who will say a word openly against our Superintendent. Nor is his fame circumscribed by the limits of our State. Educated in Illinois, when few good schools existed, he still was well educated, and saw what the nation were

deprived of. For twenty years a teacher, he knows the actual work to be done in giving education to the people, and his knowledge of things in the West, and in Illinois, makes him the best man for Illinois to have at the head of her school system. Men from other States consult him as one familiar with actual school-room and school system details, and even Massachusetts which does not like to yield the palm to any other State, recognizes our Superintendent as an equal. I have received letters from the very head-quarters of Boston knowledge speaking in the highest terms of the work Mr. Bateman was doing, and expressing a desire for an acquaintance with the man. In such circumstances, when I had just risen from the report in which Primary Instruction and other vital and practical points were discussed so ably as to entitle the report to a permanent place as a school document, you may be sure I was greatly surprised to find that a representative from Northern Illinois had voted in the legislature against the proposition to print 20,000 copies for distribution as usual, and that another from Central Illinois had introduced a resolution to abolish the office of State Superintendent! Now, while I charitably hope these men had some reason, honest to their own minds, for their course, I do think they made a great mistake about reflecting the wishes of their constituents. I know citizens of both sections, and do not believe the people of either will endorse any such votes. One thing is certain, if those men and others of like mind think they will please the teachers of the State, they err greatly. A TEACHER.

Gen. Scott on Secession Before the Election.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1861.

The *Intelligencer* of this morning publishes the views of General Scott upon secession, written October 29th, 1860, in which the position is assumed that the right of secession may be conceded in order to save time, but it should be instantly balanced by the correlative right on the part of the Federal Government to re-establish by force, if necessary, its former continuity of territory. If the Union were once broken, there would be no hope of re-uniting the fragments except by the sword; it would then be better to suffer the fragments to form themselves into a new Confederacy.

Gen. Scott expresses his political sentiments as sympathizing with the Bell and Everett ticket, but he does not apprehend any unconstitutional violence or breach of law from the Administration of Mr. Lincoln.

He advises the prompt garrisoning of all Southern forts, and says with the army faithful to its allegiance, and the Navy, probably, equally so, and with a Federal Executive for the next twelve months of firmness and moderation, which the country has a right to expect—moderation being an element of power not less than firmness—there is good reason to hope that the danger of Secession may be made to pass away without one conflict of arms, one execution, or one arrest for treason. In relation to the lines of demarcation that would be established between the new Union, in case of dissolution, he could not accurately speak, but many of them might be approximately drawn in advance, as follows:

1. The Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay to the Atlantic.

2. From Maryland along the crest of the Alleghany, perhaps the Blue Ridge range of mountains, to some point on the coast of Florida.

3. The line, say from the head of the Potomac on the West or northwest, which it will be most difficult to settle.

4. The crest of the Rocky Mountains.

Of the Federal property in the South he said:

From a knowledge of our Southern population, it is my solemn conviction that there is some danger of an early act of rashness preliminary to secession, viz: the seizure of some or all of the following posts: Forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi, below New Orleans, both without garrisons; Fort Morgan, below Mobile, without a garrison; Forts Pickens and McRae, in Pensacola Harbor, with an insufficient garrison for one; Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, without a garrison; Forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston Harbor, the former with an insufficient garrison, and the latter without any; and Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, without a sufficient garrison.

In my opinion all these works should be immediately so garrisoned as to make any attempt to take any one of them by surprise or coup de main ridiculous.

These sentiments, expressed before the Presidential election, and before secession was looked upon as at all probable, are particularly interesting at the present crisis, and give to the country an idea of Gen. Scott's sentiments upon this important subject.

Stupendous Frauds of the Georgia Secessionists.

It seems that on the day of election in Georgia, dispatches were circulated through the State asserting that the United States troops were bombarding Charleston. The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

We are clearly of the opinion that Georgia has been carried for Secession by the grossest frauds, in the way of these sensation dispatches, that were ever practiced on a confiding people; and we embrace the present moment to warn them not to be deceived during the session of the Convention by similar tricks.

A correspondent of the *Constitutionalist*, writing from Clark county, says:

The proximate cause of the large majority was the rumor, purporting to be based upon a telegraphic dispatch, that the United States troops were actually bombarding Charleston. This report, the author of which knew well, could not be otherwise than unfounded, absurd and ridiculous, was industriously circulated, and produced an astounding effect upon the already greatly excited multitude. Mark it, this startling news was received just about the time the polls opened. I am not sufficiently proficient in ethical casuistry to determine the precise difference between the *suppressio veri* and the *suggestio falsi*. After this it was entirely a one-sided affair—boys, non-residents and drunkards were led up and voted without a single challenge. All this, too, with the sanction of professed teachers of morality.

Pryor's Plan.

A plan is now before the Committee on Federal Relations of the Virginia House of Delegates, in session at Richmond, which is regarded with much interest in political circles here. The idea originated with Mr. Pryor of the Federal House of Representatives, and has received the cordial endorsement of Senators Crittenden, Douglas and Breckinridge, Hon. Wm. C. Rives, and other distinguished gentlemen, embracing all shades of Southern and conservative opinion. The plan consists of a series of resolutions, proposing:

First. That there must be some definitive and conclusive settlement of the slavery question between the two sections of the country, or a separation be inevitable.

Second. The Crittenden Compromise, as amended by Mr. Douglas, as a basis of fair and honorable adjustment, at least that Virginia feels she could take as a settlement.

Third. The appointment of a commissioner to each State in the Union, representing the action of Virginia, and inviting a response to the measure of conciliation.

Fourth. A strong appeal to the Federal Government to stay its hand and avoid all acts which may lead to a collision, pending the mediation of Virginia.

Fifth. An appeal to the seceding States to preserve the existing *status*, and also abstain from all acts which may precipitate a collision.

A dispatch from a distinguished source in Virginia, says that there is little if any doubt that the plan will pass both Houses of the Legislature.

Similar movements will at once be made in the Legislatures of Missouri, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky—arrangements being in progress for that purpose.—*Phila. Press.*

Another Contest for the Championship of England.

[From Wilkes' Spirit.]

It seems that Hurst is to meet a smaller man than Tom Sayers in his next contest for the belt. The new candidate is no less a man than Mace, whose fighting weight is only 147 lbs. The career of this boxer has been singularly chequered, and some circumstances have occurred to throw much doubt upon the question as to whether his pluck is of the right sort. These seem to have been lost sight of since he defeated Travers so easily, and disposed of Bob Brettle in so masterly a manner; but we think that they should not be altogether forgotten. His great pugilistic abilities enabled Mace to get the better of these two men, without being hurt at all himself; and some think that he will yet cry "a go" a good deal too readily if he gets pinched. He is probably the smartest man in the world with his fists, and a punishing fighter, but we question whether he can hit with the weight and effect which attend the blows of Tom Sayers. We expect that there will be a good deal of "going to grass" practiced by him when he meets Hurst. The disparity is greater between them than it was between Ben Caunt and Bendigo, and we do not think Mace at all equal to what the latter was, while Hurst must be a very bad fighter if he is worse than Caunt was. Should he succeed in getting home one or two of the sort of slinging right-handed hits which broke the ribs of Tom Paddock, we think they will be a quietus for Mace; and whoever of the twain may win this battle, we shall not be at all surprised to find that six months thereafter his laurels have been cropped by King.

What will He do with Him?

A belief prevails in Paris among the friends of the ex-King of Naples, that his Majesty will allow himself to be taken prisoner by the Sardinians. It is added that he will act thus on the advice of the Austrian Cabinet.

Francis II., in the hands of Victor Emmanuel, would be a spectacle as curious as was that of Francis the First of France in the hands of the Emperor Charles the Fifth in Spain. We suspect that the Sardinian monarch would be very much puzzled what to do with this Bourbon prisoner. South Carolina evidently wants a King—suppose that the beaten Majesty of Naples be shipped for Charleston?—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Frigate Macedonian.

The frigate Macedonian has gone to the relief of Fort Pickens, at Pensacola, and to endeavor to recover the Navy Yard from the rebels. Capt. Meigs, formerly of Washington, is at Tortugas, with only a few laborers. He asked some time ago for succor, and was refused by the War Department. Troops have at last been sent to his relief from Boston.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Conspiracy Against the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.

The report regarding an attack upon the Capital by the Southern Disunionists is revived to-day in such a form as to leave no doubt that such a measure is in contemplation, and that every effort has been made to secure success to the project.

I feel authorized in saying that a strong protection will be needed in this District to preserve the public property here, and give to Mr. Lincoln a quiet and peaceful inauguration.

A German Editor in Difficulty—A Texas Mob Assails Him.

Mr. F. Fiske, editor of a German paper, *Die Union*, at Galveston, Texas, has come to grief because he made fun of South Carolina. In the last number of his paper he published the following very bad verses in *English* (the first contribution in the English language which had appeared in *Die Union*), and added, editorially, that the sentiments therein expressed "embodied the views of a majority of the people of Texas in regard to South Carolina:"

[Correspondence of the Galveston Union.]

A FOURTH LETTER FROM ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

(Not one of the Politicians.)

She fled before the danger came,
Though doubly shielded, still she fled,
And while we sorrow o'er her shame,
We never can be driven or led
To follow her misguided course—
Desertion's bad and treason's worse.

Our cause is just, our arm is strong,
Though foes appeared, we could not fly,
We may redress each real wrong;
At least 'tis manlier far to try.
For public or for private ends,
We never can desert our friends.

Honor forbids; we must obey,
Our plighted faith we shall maintain;
Come good or ill we choose to stay.
Upon our shield there is no stain,
No fancied gain is worth the cost
Of tarnished fame—of honor lost.

The editorial comment closed as follows:

"Texas stands as a sentinel on the outskirts of the Union. Come what may she will never desert her post.

"Poor South Carolina!"

The verses and the editor's remarks together were too much for the pro-slavery fanatics of Galveston. A huge mob, including merchants and members of all the other respectable classes of the city, went to the office of *Die Union*, broke in and destroyed the printing press and forms, scattered the types, and in fact gutted the building. After this they built a bonfire of tar barrels in the back yard, and the firemen being on hand, they played around the bonfire in such a manner as to keep it from destroying the building or damaging the neighboring property.

This done, a large sign was posted in front of the building, bearing the words (quoted from the article in the German paper) "Poor South Carolina!"

At last accounts the people were still much excited, and were organizing to catch the editor (if possible) and all the other abolitionists thereabout, in order to treat them to the "rail splitting" ordeal, and suits of tar and cotton.

A Mammoth War Steamer—Launch of the Warrior.

[From the London Times, December 8.]

The formidable iron-cased frigate Warrior, the largest man-of-war ever built, and more than 1,500 tons larger than the largest vessel in the world, after the Great Eastern, was safely launched into the Thames on the 29th ult. There was some difficulty at the launch. The intense frost of the previous night had, in fact, frozen her down to the "ways" so firmly that nothing would move her. Hydraulic presses, which are always kept fixed and ready in case of such *contretemps*, were worked and pumped to the utmost they could bear, a heavy gun was fired on her upper deck to start her by concussion, but in vain; she only moved slowly for a few inches, when the frozen grease on the slips brought her up again fast as ever. The tide was at its height, and it was evident that if she did not start in a few minutes she would not be launched till the next spring tides. A hawser was made fast to a powerful tug, hundreds of hammers made the "ways" vibrate, while the men on board ran from side to side to start her, but all to no purpose. At last two other tugs came to the assistance of the first, and fortunately their united efforts were successful. The Warrior moved a little slowly, then stopped, then started again, and gaining momentum as she descended, slid rapidly down into the water, and was safely afloat just as the tide began to fall.

The Warrior is considered in England to be a rival to the famous French war-ship *La Gloire*. When in sea-going trim her main deck portsills will be about 8½ feet from the water, and in this respect she possesses an immense advantage over La Gloire, whose ports are only 5 feet nine inches—much too near the water to make her use of any use in a sea way. In point of speed, also, the Warrior will probably be unrivalled. Among other improvements the Warrior will inaugurate is one on the present cumbrous and awkward ship's gun-carriage. Those which will be furnished to her have the stands fixed, the gun running backward and forwards in a slide, with a pivot for training the gun fore or aft placed about the centre of the gun. The advantage of this is that it will allow the present wide port holes to be reduced to half their width, without at all interfering with the range of the gun fore and aft. Thus the port holes of the Warrior will be three feet seven inches high, and only two wide, instead of four—a reduction which, of course, diminishes by one-half the chance of a shot or shell entering the aperture. For the space of nearly two feet, also, all round the ports, the armor plates are seven inches thick.

The walls of the Warrior are of five-inch iron plates, backed by twenty inches of solid teak, which Mr. Whitworth, the celebrated artillery-man, deems invulnerable.

The work of fitting the Warrior with the rest of her plates and engines will soon go on as rapidly as possible in the Victoria dock, whence she will start at the end of May or beginning of June, for Portsmouth, to be masted.

Affairs at Baton Rouge.

[Special to the N. O. True Delta.]

BATON ROUGE, Jan. 13—P. M.

The United States troops are awaiting the arrival of the steamer Magenta to take passage for Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Immediately after their evacuation of the barracks and arsenal, which will be by six or seven o'clock to-morrow, Sunday morning, the State troops from New Orleans will leave for home, and the Baton Rouge troops will occupy the premises. The Governor is enlisting men for a four months' campaign.

On examination of the garrison, we found fifty thousand stand of small arms, four howitzers, twenty heavy pieces of ordnance, one battery of six and another of twelve-pounders, three hundred pounds of powder, and a large amount of fixed ammunition, cannon balls, shells, military equipments, &c.

THE CITY.

CHURCH DEDICATION.—The Methodist Episcopal Church at Wheaton was dedicated to religious worship on Thursday last. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., of this city, preached a sermon in the afternoon services.

CHICAGO CURLING CLUB.—A meeting of the members of this club will be held in the Tremont House on Tuesday evening next at half past seven o'clock. All desirous of joining the club are requested to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—A social meeting of this Association will be held at their rooms in Methodist Block, this (Monday) evening at 7 o'clock. Members are particularly requested to attend and the public are cordially invited.

A TIP-TOP TURNOUT.—One of the best salesman's establishments we have yet seen is the elegant wagon built by Alex. McFarlane, No. 282 State street, for J. B. Seeley of this city, agent of the Riggs Hard Rubber Truss, something unsurpassed in its line.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The new church of the Second Universalist Society in this city—Rev. J. H. Tuttle, Pastor,—on the corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, will be dedicated on Wednesday evening of next week. Sermon by the Pastor.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday afternoon of last week as the freight train was going west on the C. & R. I. R. R., a brakeman named Church was instantly killed, being knocked from the roof of a car by striking the top timbers of a bridge near Oakley station, twenty miles east of Rock Island. The unfortunate man has a family residing in the East.

EXHIBITION.—The Rhetorical Society of Chicago Theological Seminary will hold its semi-annual meeting public meeting in the Seminary Chapel, on the west side of Union Park, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., at 7½ o'clock. The exercises will consist of two orations, an essay, and a discussion. The public are invited to attend.

FIRE IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT.—The fire about one o'clock on Saturday morning destroyed a two story frame dwelling, owned and occupied by Mr. Jenson, near the corner of Clybourne avenue and Division street. Damage $150. Insurance $200.

FIRE IN P., FT. W. & C. R. R. DEPOT GROUNDS—TWO LOCOMOTIVES DESTROYED.—About half past 10 o'clock on Saturday noon, a fire broke out in the temporary structure on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R. Company, on the West Side, below Mitchell street, occupied as an engine house and machine shop. These being light wooden buildings were speedily destroyed, with their contents. The entire loss is in the vicinity of $10,000. The buildings themselves were of small value.

A Peep at a Home.

We looked in upon a happy and cheerful sight, one cold morning, a few days since. A handsome brick edifice, on one of our broad streets, with everything in its surroundings, favorable to comfort and health, gave us an interior worth going miles to see, which an artist might lovingly put upon canvass, and call it—*Home*.

It was not such a home as some of those the Tribune visits, for it was nothing luxurious, yet we are oftentimes of the opinion that happiness reaches its culmination at a point on the social thermometer some degrees below tapestry and carved woods, and buhl.

Has not Mrs. Gunnybags often assured us that, what with careless servants, and boisterous children, and old Gunnybags, who retains the earlier lessons of his housekeeping and believes "everything made to use,"—her costly parlors were the plague of her life, and, while she told with an air and pathos well calculated to move our sympathy, the depth of human woe involved in keeping six servants, we should not have hesitated to share our last coin with her, if that would have helped the matter, which of course it would not. We made a note of it, however, that the Gunnybags family in their rise in life, had got above the line marked—Happiness.

Coming back from the Gunnybags, to the point where we set out, it was a Home we visited. So it is set down in the formal act of incorporation; so it is demonstrated in the daily acts of charity and welcome: no less than the HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS. It was a beautiful interior view we had of it on a cold winter morning.

The instant we opened the hall door the voices of little folks struck our ear. The whole house was as vocal as a tree full of robins in Spring time, the tones of happy childhood. Now mark it, the proper atmosphere to show off robins and children, is one of brightness and warmth and love. Take the reverse; of the picture of melancholy redbreast caught by frost and snow clouds; and the little tattered, bonnetless midget who puts up her shivering petition for broken victuals at your area door.

But of the Home. The good matron, Miss Lake, showed us where below in a warm hall, a bevy of little folks were having it all their own way in a play hour, released from the cozy little school room we saw above. And in the nursery were the lesser wee things, receiving the care infancy needs, and there we admired how these friends of the little ones had provided, not only warm cribs and the best of diet, but also the self-same bright pictures and blocks, and just the toys your own Bessie and Charlie love.

And there are comfortable apartments, the retreat, in such a season as this, of many a worn and weary woman and mother, in this haven of home for the friendless, a resting place for a time, surrounded by quick, intelligent sympathies and helping hands, ready to suggest, to guide and to aid them on their way, strengthened, encouraged, and the better for a contact with this quick, warm-beating, incorporated heart of Christian charity.

The new edifice of the Home for the Friendless was completed last season, and this is the first winter of active usefulness in the permanent quarters secured to it. Many of our citizens, even of those who have been generous donors, have perhaps never seen its present accommodations. It has been the intention of the managers, at such time as it should be in complete and full commission, to throw open the Home to be visited by its friends and the public. And this we believe is to be done, and the day and evening set apart for that purpose will be an occasion thoroughly welcome to many of our city readers. This "House Warming" at the Home, should be made of value to an excellent and noble charity by such donations and gifts as it will be the pleasure and within the means of its visitors to bring thither. In all our homes there are articles of comfort, out-grown, half-worn, disused, that will be of use in the store-room at the Home. Let the Home for the Friendless be liberally remembered in this proposed Donation Visit when it shall take place. We promise all these visitors a gratification equal to our own above referred to, in a glance at an establishment whence Want, and Discomfort, and all the evils that Winter superadds to Poverty, are barred and banished. Just now this beneficent enterprise should be held in lively and material remembrance by its patrons.

The Tribune Almanac.

This valuable compendium for the year 1861, prepared by John F. Cleveland, Esq., the editor of the previous issues, is now ready for delivery. It contains the election returns of the past year for all the States, for Presidential electors, State officers and members of Congress, together with the political complexion of each Legislature. It presents also the usual astronomical calculations, the government of the United States, the list of members of Congress politically classified, the action of Congress on the Homestead bill, the four national platforms of the late campaign, the Smithsonian tables of temperature for North America, and much other valuable political and statistical information.

A supply of the Almanac may be found at McNally's news depot, 81 Dearborn street.

The Young Men Moving.

The following call has been circulated among the class named therein, and on Saturday evening had received a too considerable list of names to find insertion in our present issue. The meeting is fixed for Thursday evening at Metropolitan Hall, and it will be a notable affair.

THE CALL.

We, the undersigned, believing our country in danger, our flag insulted, and the Constitution violated, call upon the Young Men of Chicago, of the age of thirty years, and under, who are opposed to all concessions and compromises of Freedom to Slavery, to meet with us, at Metropolitan Hall, on Thursday Evening, January 24th, 1861, for the purpose of inaugurating a movement for the organization of the Young Men of the Nation in defence of the Constitution and the Union as they are.

THE SKATERS' CARNIVAL.—Everything passed off at the South Side Skating Park on Saturday evening as per programme. The ice was in excellent condition, and the rush was universal. The managers deserve great credit for their conduct of the whole affair, the success of which encourages and indeed constrains, a repetition of the same. The Light Guard Band furnished the music. The park was brilliantly illuminated. The grotesque and fancy features were excellently well gotten up and introduced, and everybody delighted intensely.

THE KILGUBBIN CREW HELD TO BAIL.—We have given a list of about a dozen parties, residents of the fragrant and classic locality of Kilgubbin, arrested for some form of connection with the late burglary and robbery of a store on South Wells street a few weeks since. These were examined in the Police Court on Saturday, and held to bail for trial, six as principals in the burglary and the rest as accessories and receivers of the property stolen, to amount some $400. Altogether it is a very pretty clearing out of a nest of professional thieves, who are in a fair way to get their deserts.

SPAIN REVISITED.—Those of our readers who were recently by stress of weather denied the pleasure of visiting Spain under guidance of that most excellent and popular of lecturers, George Sumner, Esq., will be glad to learn that at the solicitation of many, and in aid of one of the noblest of our city charities, the Ministry at Large, the trip is to be made again at Bryan Hall, on Wednesday evening, January 23d. Mr. Sumner has a rare skill in giving to his lecture audience the benefits of his rigid culture as a scholar, enhancing the results of his intelligent observation as a tourist.

NORRIS & HYDE.—Greeley's Great Political Almanac for 1861; Knickerbocker for February; also, Godey, Harper's, and Peterson's for the same month. A new supply of that superb illustrated London Almanac, with six colored fruit engravings. Independent for January 16th, and New York Weekly Herald, Tribune, Times, and World, at Norris & Hyde's, 100 Dearborn and 103 Madison streets.

DOGS SET TO MUSIC.—A. J. Higgins has just had a "set-to" of canines set to music, and we have from him a lithographed view of a dog fight, prefacing the score and words of the capital song, "The Under Dog in the Fight."

Our Grain Elevators.

To a city of recent growth, like Chicago, belong comparatively few things that invite the attention of mere sight-seers. The stranger and the tourist can "do" in a morning's ride nearly everything that comes under the class of "lions." A look from the top of the Court House, a sight at our not numerous, but very creditable public buildings, and all is seen that we had to offer, since Fort Dearborn was pulled down and the last of our old original structures fell before the march of business blocks.

There is, however, one especial class of objects of interest, that never fail to elicit from our visitors from abroad, wonder and admiration—our GRAIN ELEVATORS.

Recently the very ample and complete annual tables of the TRIBUNE, gave an exhibit of the extent of our business as a Grain Market, for the year 1860, and showed that an aggregate of over *twenty-eight millions of bushels* of cereals were here received and shipped in that period. A glance at our great granaries and their mechanical appliances for facilitating labor answers the question how this immense amount of grain was handled.

Let us first suppose it to be done in the two bushel gunny bags familiar to the levées of our western rivers. The above amount of grain if so bagged and piled and allowing a fair stowage for each bag, would give us a wall *sixteen feet high and seven hundred miles long*, a very fair Chinese wall against famine in the Northwest, and a very considerable portion of the world's bulwark, against starvation elsewhere.

But with the economical handling of such an immense bulk of grain, or rather with handling it all, must come into operation vast labor-saving appliances, steam-driven; and between buyer and seller has been created a middle class of operations involving large outlay of capital, and performing work of receiving and shipping with a speed and method that as we have hinted, have caused [illegible] to be a [illegible] our Grain Elevators [illegible] never failing object of interest to visitors.

We have chosen to couple a detailed reference to these great structures, with the above aggregate footing of what they have done the past year's business of our grain mart, in the handling of nearly *nineteen million dollars worth* of the great staples of the Northwest, with a rich reward to the warehousemen themselves in the bountiful year 1860.

From their size, looking large among the lesser structures about them, like the dromedary among the shepherd's flocks, our grain elevators constitute prominent objects to any one approaching the city from whatever direction. They stand along the river and its branches, each reached by canal boats and lake craft upon the water side, and upon the other by railroad tracks, and while their large proportions, and in the busy season the bustle that pervades their vicinity, constitute a feature peculiar to our city. And one should see and pass through them at such time to fully appreciate their utility.

The vast interior is honey-combed into bins whose capacity is reckoned by thousands of thousands of bushels. A powerful steam engine drives the machinery by which the grain is elevated, or, to the eye, sucked up from the canal boats, and from the cars, and at will poured into the holds of lake craft, or deposited in bins for storage.

Let us look at a list of these great elevators and their capacity.

We reproduce the following table given in our recent Annual Review before referred to.

Capacity of Handling and Storing Grain.

Elevat'g W. house.	Cap'ty for storage.	Cap'y to rec. & ship'g day.	Cap'ty to ship ⅌ day.
	bu.	bu.	bu.
I. C. R. R. Sturges, Buckingham & Co's 2 houses	700,000	65,000	285,000
Do A house	500,000	65,000	225,000
R. I. R. R. Flint, Wheeler & Co	700,000	55,000	200,000
G. & C. U. R. R. S. Howe	500,000	50,000	125,000
H. Wheeler	500,000	60,000	150,000
Munger & Armour	250,000	30,000	100,000
Munn & Scott	100,000	30,000	50,000
Flint & Wheeler	160,000	5,000	55,000
Fulton Elevator	100,000	25,000	50,000
Ford & Norton	100,000	40,000	45,000
Clemow & Dales	60,000	20,000	40,000
O. Lunt & Bro	100,000	30,000	40,000
Walker & Brother	75,000	10,000	60,000
Total	4,155,000	535,000	1,740,000

Besides these, two immense warehouses, of a capacity equal to the largest above-named, are in process of erection on the South Branch, near the C., B. & Q. R. R. bridge, both to be ready for the next season's business. One of these is for Messrs. Munger, Armour & Dole, the other for Messrs. Sturgis & Co. On the North branch, at the foot of Illinois street, a first-class warehouse is to be built for Hon. Wm. B. Ogden. It is to be 250 feet long by 80 feet wide, 110 feet high, and is to cost $90,000. It is to be commenced early the coming spring.

The capital invested in these Grain Elevators shows an aggregate outlay of nearly TWO MILLIONS of dollars, exclusive of the valuable real estate occupied by the same.

FEEDING THE FIRE EATERS.—We learn that a lot of pork sold by Messrs. Tobey & Booth of this city to a Baltimore firm, has been resold to go to Fort Moultrie. It is astonishing how generally our Southern brethren are getting themselves into condition by Northern provisions and Northern-made arms, to whip the North. It is humiliating to think that these terrible fire-eaters must after all condescend to eat beef and pork. They have one lot that we firmly believe is quite too good for them.

YOUNG AMERICA ON HIS TRAVELS.—The St. Louis papers tell of the discovery of a chip of a boy, seven years old, briskly navigating the Mississippi in a leaky skiff, bound, as he said, to run away from home in that city, and go and see his Aunt Mullen in Chicago. He gave his name as John William Wallace. John was taken home and his feet toasted and was put to bed likely enough, but we wager he will be heard of again in this world. He will discover the North Pole if there is any.

THE WEATHER.—The following is the range of the thermometer for the week as noted by E. L. O'Har, Apothecary and Pharmaceutist, corner of West Randolph and Canal streets:

Date.		7 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	January 13	22	34	31
Monday,	" 14	24	28	26
Tuesday,	" 15	34	34	36
Wednesday,	" 16	35	35	33
Thursday,	" 17	30	33	32
Friday,	" 18	31	37	31
Saturday	" 19	22	24	20

TO GREEN MOUNTAIN BOYS.—"A History of Montpelier, Vermont, from its Earliest Settlement to the Present Time," by D. P. Thompson, author of "Green Mountain Boys;" fresh supplies of "Rome of To-Day," by M. About; Hepworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon," and many others may be found at McNally's, 81 Dearborn street.

THE INAUGURATION.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad have tendered to Mr. Lincoln a special train for himself and escort for his journey to Washington. Other Eastern roads from this city are proffering like courtesies.

THE PHILADELPHIA EXCURSION.—This evening a large party leave by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, for Philadelphia, in the return excursion to that city, by large delegations representing the Boards of Trade of this city and Milwaukee.

"FORWARD FOUR."—On Dearborn street on Saturday afternoon, a sudden stampede of horses and vehicles took place, by which four buggies were knocked into "pi" in a short space of time.

State Fair in Chicago.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CHICAGO:

Without any desire for controversy as to whom is entitled the credit of locating the U. S. Fair in this city, or as to any other assertions contained in the letter published in Saturday's TRIBUNE, in relation to the next State Fair to be held in this city on certain conditions, I would merely state that the preference was given to that party not from any superior advantages of location or other guarantee, but from the fact of previous pledges being given for such preference. The manifest advantages offered in the proposition submitted by the Mechanics' Institute, were acknowledged by the committee, but for the reasons stated, said proposition was laid aside. The Mechanics' Institute will probably take further action in the matter at their next meeting, the result of which may be to bring them before the public on equal terms, as the matter is still open to the party furnishing the grounds as required. The citizens will also have the opportunity of expressing their preference for the location, the Mechanics' Institute, offering the grounds at Cottage Grove. The other party is to be believed are looking towards Brighton.

A MEMBER.

The sixth annual meeting of the Ladies' City Tract and Missionary Society will be held in the lecture room of the First Baptist Church this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, when the Secretary's report will be read, and several addresses given, and a Board of Managers elected, consisting of twelve ladies chosen at large, and one from each of more than thirty co-operating churches. A general attendance, especially of ladies, is desired.

E. F. LIEBINSON, Sec'y.

FABBRI'S CONCERT.—Fabbri achieved a notable triumph on Saturday evening, and before a good audience at Bryan Hall.

SLOAN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.—We copy the following commendatory remarks from the *Evening Journal*, and heartily endorse every word:

"Sloan's Commercial Colleges—eleven in number—scholarships good in all, are in a high state of prosperity. Mr. Sloan has wisely excluded printed text books as not only valueless, but as positively injurious. Business men for the last hundred years have voted those who pretended to learn book-keeping from printed books, impostors, and those who undertook to teach from such a source as humbugs. It is well-known that book-worms of every kind are unfitted for the practical duties of life. Young men are becoming aware of this fact and are crowding Sloan's Commercial College, where only manuscript forms—written in a beautiful manner and in actual business style, are used. We see there the sons of our best business men, who know how to appreciate practical education. The matriculation register shows three hundred attending students. We were delighted to see so many men sitting in that capacious and elegantly appointed COUNTING ROOM performing their practical duties like so many veteran book-keepers. Mr. Sloan has no equal as an instructor of and lecturer on Commercial Science. His students are loud in his praise and are enchanted with his manly and natural illustrations. His graduates are eagerly sought after not only on account of their superior qualifications but also on account of the manly vigor and energy [illegible] acquired in this model institution. [illegible] affords us great pleasure to record these evidences of prosperity and appreciation of a good cause and a worthy man.

Bread is likely to be plenty this year. But its quality depends much upon the way it is made. Those who prefer bread perfectly light and sweet must recollect that De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is indispensable in its manufacture. It can be procured from any good grocer or storekeeper. It costs you no more than an inferior article, and makes infinitely better bread, cake, pastry, &c., than the common Saleratus. Sold at wholesale by the principal grocers. Sold at retail by dealers in Chicago and Milwaukee.

WANTED—by one who has had considerable experience in both the editorial and mechanical departments, a permanent business connection with some established paper. Address Box 114, Elkhart, Ind.

Coltsfoot Rock Candy, the English remedy for Hoarseness and Throat diseases. Sold by Sargent, cor. Randolph and State.

The following testimonial from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher gives evidence of the efficacy of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, which are sold by Druggists throughout the United States:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 15, 1858.

MESSRS. BROWN & SON: GENTLEMEN.—It is nearly five years ago, that I accidentally entered your store and inquired for some sort of preparation for hoarseness. The Troches you gave me entirely answered the purpose which I had in view. Since then, in all my lecturing tours, I put a handful of Troches into my carpet bag as regularly as I do lectures or linen, and I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, except to think yet better of that which I began in thinking well of. I have also commended them to friends who were public speakers. In many instances they have proved extremely serviceable. I do not hesitate to say that so far as I have had an opportunity of comparison, your Troches are pre-eminently the best, and the first, of the great Lozenge School. I am, very truly yours,

H. W. BEECHER.

CHICAGO LIGHT GUARD.—Company Order No. 1.—The members of this command are requested to meet in Parlor 1 at the Tremont House this (Monday) evening Jan. 21, at 7.30.

By order. GEO. W. GAGE, Lieutenant Commanding.

F. HARDING, Orderly.

GAS FIXTURES.—I am daily receiving from the factories large invoices of new and beautiful patterns of French and American styles of Chandeliers, also a general stock of fixtures suitable for all kinds of buildings, which are for sale at wholesale or retail, very low, at 75 Clark St.

Jan. 21. 10d H. M. WILMARTH.

Go to John Jones's, 119 Dearborn street, and get your clothes cleaned and repaired.

A CARD.—Mr. Fred. W. Thayer, Druggist and Apothecary, would respectfully inform his friends and the public, that he will remove in a few days from his old stand corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, to the new and elegant store under the Sherman House, corner of Randolph and Clark streets. He would also tender his thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage for the past four years, and hopes by strict personal attention at his new store, to still continue to receive their approbation, as well as that of the generous public.

ja17 1w

SOMETHING NEW.—Messrs. Snyder & Higgins, Nos. 123 and 125 Dearborn street, furnish board and extra meals, at lowest living rates. Young men, clerks and others, can have their meals at their rooms if they choose, or board at the eating house for less than is paid for first-class day board, securing every luxury of the season. Prices reduced to suit the times. Call and see. Ja16-12t

Call on DuBois at 103 Dearborn street, basement of Portland Block, and get your Sign Painting done cheaply. dec19-24t

See advertisement of J. F. Brierly in another column. It is, as it states, something new. ja9-23t

All should not fail to read the advertisement of Prof. Wood in to-day's paper. oct-1y

MARRIED.

In Kenosha, Wis., on Thursday, the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. P. B. Pease, Mr. M. J. DAVIS, of this city, and Miss CELESTIA L. DAVIS.

UNITED STATES MAIL—Only Weekly Line to GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL. And all the principal cities of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, calling at Derry, Ireland. THE MONTREAL MAIL Ocean Steamship Company's First-class full power Clyde built steamers in connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY of Canada sail every Saturday from Portland, carrying the United States and Canada Mails and passengers: Bohemian, Capt. McMaster; Nova Scotian, Capt. Borland; North Briton, "Grange; North American, "Anglo Saxon, "Balantine; Canadian (new). Norwegian and Hibernian. Quickest, Cheapest and most Comfortable sea passage from Chicago or Milwaukee to Glasgow, Derry or Liverpool. First-Class according to state room $[illegible] and $[illegible]; Steerage found with cooked provisions $[illegible]; Return Tickets, First-Class, good for six months $[illegible]; Steerage $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland, by above steamers or sailing vessels at very reduced rates. For freight or passage apply to the Company's General Agents, [illegible]; Glasgow or Derry; and 2 Broadway, New York; Wm. Graham, Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad, Milwaukee, or to JAMES WARRACK, Grand Trunk Railway Office, 12 Lake street, under Adams House, Chicago.

GREAT VICTORIA BRIDGE OPEN.—This immense iron structure, nearly two miles in length, (the longest in the world) erected across the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, At Montreal, at a cost of Six and a Half Millions of Dollars, to connect the Eastern and Western Divisions of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada, is now open for public traffic. This road of nearly 1,100 miles in length, is operated under ONE MANAGEMENT FROM DETROIT, MICH. TO PORTLAND, ME. And there is only ONE CHANGE OF CARS From Chicago or the Mississippi River to Portland or Boston. Quickest and most convenient route for travel between the South and West, and Canada, New England. Passengers and freight booked through to all parts of Canada and the New England States; also to and from CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL, And the Continent of Europe, at considerably reduced rates, by the only regular weekly line of UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN MAIL STEAMERS running from Portland every Saturday, and from Liverpool every Thursday throughout the year. For further particulars apply to WALTER SHANLY, General Manager Montreal. JAMES WARRACK, General Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Under the Adams House, Chicago, Ill.

GROVER & BAKER'S Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES. $40 AND UPWARDS. No. 115 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

DRS. SMALL & BEEBE have removed to their New Office Rooms, No. 104 Washington street, Where they are prepared to attend to their specialty in Medicine and Surgery at all hours day and night.

LAWYERS [illegible]—The subscriber [illegible] a second set of THE ILLINOIS REPORTS. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

C. H. SCRIVEN, *Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn st., is authorized to receive Advertisements for this and all the Leading Papers of the Northwest.*

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with board can be obtained at 84 Adams st. ja21-3wx

WANTED—To buy for cash, a stock of Drugs together with the "good will" of a fair paying trade. A location within 30 miles of Chicago preferred. Address, stating amount of stock, P. H. M., Tribune Office. ja21x3t

BLANK BOOK FORWARDER wanted by CULVER, PAGE & HOYNE, Nos. 128 and 130 Lake street. ja21-3t

$500 TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY. M. A. ROHRE, Attorney at Law, No. 9 Masonic Temple, Dearborn st., Chicago. ja21x3t

$3,000 TO $4,000.—The advertiser would like to invest three to four thousand dollars in some good paying business. Address "GEO. D.," Tribune Office. ja21 x1t

TO RENT—A neat, tidy House, 7 rooms, No. 141 West Jackson street—Price $12. Also a beautiful quiet residence, with large lot, just new, at or near the corner of North Lasalle and North streets—Price, $20 per year. Also a Hotel in the South Division. Also Rooms at No. 201 South Wells street. Also several good Offices and Sleeping Rooms, one of which furnished. E. H. CUMMINGS, ja21x3t No. 42 Clark street.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Lost on Friday evening, Jan. 18th, 1861, a white and yellow spotted Pointer Dog. Five Dollars will be paid for returning him to No. 301 West Harrison street, Chicago, Ill. ARTHUR MEGLADE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm of S. E. Underhill & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and S. E. Underhill is alone authorized to use the firm name in settlement of accounts due the old firm. SAMUEL E. UNDERHILL, W. B. WIGGINS. Chicago, Jan. 15th, 1861.

Samuel E. Underhill, Merchant Tailor, successor to late firm of S. E. Underhill & Co., at the old place of business, [illegible] South Clark street, opposite Sherman House, would respectfully inform his friends and patrons of the old firm, that he is prepared [illegible] all parties indebted [illegible] settle before the first day of March, 1861. ja21-3t

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE. J. DYHRENFURTH, Principal, Corner Lake and Lasalle street, open day and evening. Life scholarship, $40. For Circulars address Principal. ja21x1w

TOOTH BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES. All the best styles of Genuine London Brushes and a great variety of each make with Plain and Fancy Handles. HAIR BRUSHES, HAIR BRUSHES, Low & Son's, Goswell & Co., and other makes of English Hair Brushes. PARIS BUFFALO HORN, PARIS TORTOISE SHELL BACKS. Rose Wood and Satin Wood, fancy and plain of every description at lowest prices. SMITH & DWYER, Apothecaries, ja21-61y No. 91 Lake st., op. Tremont House.

BREWSTER HOUSE, FREEPORT, ILL., Jan. 1st, 1861. CHAS. L. NOBLE: Yours of the 28th at hand, desiring to be informed of the cost of burning Kerosene Oil as compared to Gas at $4 per m. For my hotel the Gas Bill was, for the month of November, $130.98, less five per cent., leaving $114.76. I commenced using Kerosene and Fluid on the 11th of December last, and to the 31st of December have consumed 19¼ Gallons Kerosene at 90c $17.10; Freight on above 40; 3 Gallons Fluid at 50c 1.50. In all NINETEEN DOLLARS for sixteen days, making a difference per month of $76.76. The Kerosene produces a beautiful soft light. The Billiard Table Lamps are a perfect success. I can recommend them. J. W. HUMPHREY, Agent. Comments on the above not necessary. Call and get you Kerosene and Lamps at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, NO. 122 CLARK STREET. ja18-d&w-3wcod

LADD WEBSTER & CO'S TIGHT LOCK-STITCH FAMILY AND TAILORING SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES, SEWING MACHINES. BUY A MACHINE—One that is fully warranted, strong, well-finished and reliable, one that heavy goods will not strain out of repair. One that requires no tools to set the needle, is easily operated, simple, and not more trouble than it is worth. One that makes the double lock-stitch with two threads, that will not pull out or unravel. One that makes the stitch ALIKE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CLOTH. One that use the celebrated WHEEL FEED, capable of handling all materials that can be sewed. One that does not use Curved Needles, which are constantly breaking. Straight Needles are known to be the best. One that does not break the thread, skip stitches, nor form a looped ridge on the underside of the cloth. One that will sew over seams, and gathers without re-adjusting the thread or change of tension. One that makes the stitch as you want it alike and even on both sides the cloth. One that is fully licensed under Howe's Extended Patent and free from infringements. One that will stitch, fell, gather and bind without basting. One that will do perfectly an equally all FAMILY and TAILORING work on one and the same machine. One that obviates the necessity of procuring TWO MACHINES, one for heavy and another for light work. One that openly and publicly Challenges Machines of any and all other manufacture to do as large a range of work as can easily be done on these Machines. Such is LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S. LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S. LADD, WEBSTER & CO'S. All orders or communications from Families, Tailors, Seamstresses, Clothiers, Harness and Carriage Makers in the country will receive prompt attention. A Descriptive Circular, and Samples of Work will be sent on receipt of letter stamp. Collections made on Delivery of the Machines if desired, so that the purchaser NEED NOT PAY FOR THE MACHINE UNTIL IT IS RECEIVED. Citizens and Strangers call and examine the Machines and their work for yourselves. COOK, STONE & CO. General Agents for the Northwestern States. 124 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,) Chicago.

MUSICAL UNION ACADEMY. The classes under the instruction of the Vocal Department of the Musical Union will be organized on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan 8th, 1861, At 7½ O'clock. In the Society's New Hall, No. 10 Larmon Block, (2nd floor.) There is yet an opportunity for ladies and Gentlemen to join who are desirous of uniting themselves with either of these classes. Terms per quarter for Gentlemen $3.00; Ladies $[illegible]. For further particulars inquire at Root & Cady's Music store, or of the undersigned. E. T. ROOT, GEO. B. CARPENTER, CHAS. G. DAVIDSON, Committee. ja1-d&4-1w

LADIES' FURS RUSSIAN SABLE, Mink, Stone Martin, and Fitch CLOAKS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, GLOVES, MITTENS, &C. Low-priced Furs of every description. Children's Goods in Great Variety. Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mufflers and Gloves. A Large Assortment of Fancy and Buffalo Robes. Our Furs are manufactured in our usual superior manner and of the very best material. BASSETT & HAMMOND, 126 Lake street corner of [illegible]

2,000 DOZ. KEROSENE CHIMNIES, 500 GROSS KEROSENE WICKS, 10 NEW PATTERN LAMPS, Just received at the LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM, No. 122 Clark Street. CHAS. L. NOBLE.

GIFFARD'S PATENT Self-Acting Water Injector, FOR FEEDING BOILERS. Having been appointed the Manufacturers' sole Agents [illegible] are now prepared to fill all orders [illegible] WALWORTH, HUBBARD & CO.

COUNTRY [illegible] PHYSICIANS WHO DESIRE RELIABLE MEDICINES At Low Cash Prices, [illegible] GALE BROTHERS, Druggists, [illegible]

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SCHEDULE.

The following are the rates of Advertising in the DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

One Square, (8 lines agate,) one insertion $[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, (3t $1.00) [illegible]
One Square, two weeks, (4w $7.00) [illegible]
One Square, one month, (3m $[illegible]) [illegible]
One Square, three months (6m $15.00) 12.00
One Square, six months, (9m $25.00) [illegible]
One Square, one year 30.00

Schedule of Prices for more space than one square can be seen at the Counting Room.

All Transient Advertisements to be paid for in advance.

All changes charged 20 cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
$.00 per Square for each subsequent month.
$25.00 per Square for one year.

Auction Sales.

JOHN RANKIN, General Auction AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 174 RANDOLPH STREET. Prompt attention given to the sale of all kinds of personal property. Cash advanced on Consignments.

BY JOHN RANKIN. FURNITURE OF THE LAKE HOUSE. Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Liquors, &c. &c. AT AUCTION. On WEDNESDAY MORNING, January 23d, at 9½ o'clock, I will sell on account of parties who have purchased from the lessees the entire furniture of that first-class hotel known as the LAKE HOUSE, Situated on the corner of Rush and Kinzie streets, Northside, comprising the furnishing of 100 rooms, consisting of [illegible] Brussels, Velvet Tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, [illegible] Window Curtains, [illegible] Chamber sets, best quality Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds and Pillows, Husk Mattresses, Bedsteads, Cane Chairs. Dining-room Furniture, consisting of Walnut Dining Tables, Chairs, Silver Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Forks and Spoons, Ivory-Handle Cutlery, Table Linen, Crockery and Glassware, Sideboard, &c. Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, Sundry Furniture, &c., one very large Hotel Cooking Stove, Copper Boilers, &c., one Baking Stove; large Boiler and Fixtures, Ice Mangle. Also Furniture, consisting of one Lillie's Fire-Proof Safe, one Marble-Top Counter, Desks, Key Boards and all the other fixtures necessary for a first-class hotel. Also—One pair Bay Mares, six and seven years old, one pair Bay Horses, five and six years old, one double Sleigh, one Bus, two Wagons and Harnesses. Also—100 lots of Liquors. The above will be sold without reserve. ja21-td-21 JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers. LARGE SALE OF Mahogany, Oak and Walnut Furniture, Silver-Plated Ware and Housekeeping Goods, AT AUCTION. On THURSDAY, January 24th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, No. 44 Lake street, we will sell a splendid assortment of every kind of Parlor, Bedroom and Diningroom Furniture, In Mahogany, Oak, Walnut and Rosewood. Also—Silver Plated Castors, Tea Sets, Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Goblets, Mugs. Also—Table Knives and Forks, with many other goods too numerous to particularize. Sale positive and without reserve. ja21-d GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT & SAMPSON. Large Trade Sale of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS AND WASHSTANDS At Auction. On THURSDAY, January 24th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, No. 44 Lake street, without reserve for cash—Forty Cases of [illegible] Bedsteads, Cherry and Maple; 60 Cherry & [illegible]; 50 assorted Mahogany Bureaus; [illegible] Washstands; 12 [illegible]. The above goods will be sold in lots to suit the Trade. Country Dealers in particular will find it worth their while to attend. Furniture carefully packed and shipped for the country. ja18-5t GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

SALES IN NEW YORK CITY. BURDETT, JONES & CO., Auctioneers, 109 Wall street, New York City. PURE FRENCH OXIDE OF ZINC DRY AND IN OIL. On Wednesday, 23d of January, at 11 o'clock, in front store, 109 Wall street: Pure Oxide of Zinc, Dry. 70 Tons Pure French Oxide of Zinc, dry and in fine order. [illegible] Pure French Oxide of Zinc in Oil, all of the well known brand of VIEILLE MONTAGNE COMPANY. [illegible] SALE POSITIVE. ja9-d&w

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 46, 48 & 50 DEARBORN STREET, Directly opposite the Tremont House. FURNITURE SALE Every Wednesday & Saturday at 9 1-2 A.M. DRY GOODS SALE Every Monday at 9 1-2 o'clock AT OUR SALESROOM. Cash advanced on Furniture, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, &c.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Second week of the favorite actress, KATE DENIN RYAN, and the popular Comedian, Mr. SAM RYAN. MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, will be presented for the first time the dramatization of the "New York Ledger Story," written by Mrs. Southworth, entitled ROSE ELMER; Or, A DIVIDED HEART AND DIVIDED HAND. Rose Elmer—Kate Denin Ryan. Tony Flash—Mr. S. Ryan. The Drama will be presented in excellent style. [illegible] GRAND MAY POLE DANCE [illegible] To conclude with the excellent Farce of THE IRISH TIGER. Paddy Ryan—Mr. S. Ryan. In rehearsal the celebrated Ledger Story "The Hidden Hand." [illegible] WANTED—Twenty-five Young Ladies to assist in a new spectacle now in preparation. Apply to Mr. Harrington at the stage door from one till two o'clock, daily.

KINGSBURY HALL. WYMAN! ONE WEEK MORE. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21st, giving his INIMITABLE EXHIBITIONS Every Night this week. Also, Saturday Afternoon for Families and Children. Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. See Programmes. ja21td

A GRAND FANCY DRESS Ball will be given by the members of the EXCELSIOR CLUB On Tuesday Evening, Jan. 22d, 1861, at Lind's Block, corner of Randolph and Market streets. Gentlemen with ladies are respectfully invited to attend, by improper characters admitted. Tickets, FIFTY CENTS. ja21x3t

THE CAMPBELLS ARE COMING.—The world renowned ORIGINAL CAMPBELL MINSTRELS, Double Troupe and Brass Band. FRANK LESLIE, J. H. RAINER, and J. H. ROSS, Proprietors and Managers. Will commence a series of Ethiopean Concerts at METROPOLITAN HALL On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings Jan. 21st, 22d and 23d. FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY. The Company will appear in new and brilliant selections—Opera, Burlesque, Travestie and Pantomime. For particulars of which see bills of the day. Admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. FRANK LESLIE, Manager. [illegible] Agent.

MADAME AKERSTROM'S ASSEMBLY.—The next of these pleasant parties takes place on Monday evening, Jan. 21st. These assemblies are the "ne plus ultra" of dancing parties, without exception the most select of any given in town. Madame Akerstrom's class for beginners and those advanced in dancing is also open on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 8 to 10½. ja19-3t

CHURCH'S GREAT PAINTING. THE HEART OF THE ANDES, ON VIEW AT NO. 109 LAKE STREET. From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Visitors are requested to bring their Opera Glasses.

FIFTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF CLEVELAND LODGE NO. 211 A. F. & A. M., Will be given at the TREMONT HOUSE, Thursday Evening, Jan. 31, A. L. 5861, A. D. 1861. COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS: [illegible] Members of the Fraternity are requested to appear in Masonic Costume. Tickets may be procured of any member of the Committee of Arrangements, and at the Tremont House. Price of Tickets $3.00. Orchestra, Light Guard Band.

BRYAN HALL—Clark street, Opposite the Court House, Chicago, Ill. Seated for 1800 persons, larger than any Hall in the Union in size. Acoustics and General Appointments. [illegible]

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY. [illegible]

BENJ. F. MILLARD, Justice of the Peace, [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

DRUMMERS—CHANGE IN THE CURRENT.

Our readers all understand, what in mercantile phrase, is meant by the term "drummers." The individual is well dressed, talks glibly, is decidedly polite, and in his own estimation very cunning and vastly wise. He is thoroughly versed in the commerce of the country, and instinctively he avoids those sections where crops are short and money scarce. For several years past he has been in raptures with the "sunny South." Its bright skies and balmy breezes, its chivalry and its elegant hospitality, have exhausted his highest powers of description, and the golden fruits of his oft-repeated journeys have made glad the hearts of the merchant princes of New York.

But in the commercial as in the physical world, sunny days, however many and bright and joyous they may be, must give place to chilling winds and dark and stormy clouds, and such a change has come over the plans and the hopes of your active and insinuating "drummer." No community, whatever their resources and their wealth may be, can for a series of years sustain such extravagance and luxury as have been practiced by the people of the South. With them the day of reckoning has come. Not only have financial embarrassments fallen upon them from which it must take years of economy and toil to escape, but political insanity has seized the leaders of the people, and how they are to be restored to reason it is difficult to divine. Their mental aberrations are far more unyielding and dangerous than the financial difficulties that beset the South.

As might be expected, the "drummers" have now forsaken their former haunts south of the Ohio river, and their quick instincts have directed them to the Prairies of the West. They know all about our splendid crops of the past year. They know by heart the footings published in our Commercial Review on the first of January. Their cotton statistics are ignored, and the amount of wheat and corn, cattle and hogs, beef and pork, that the prairies of the West can send to the markets of the world are topics of interested and constant remark. From consorting with fire-eaters and chanting the glories of King Cotton the drummers are praising the thrift of the sturdy Western farmers and hob-nobbing with free-soil merchants. They now believe most religiously that there is a North and there is a West.

The change that has come over their employers in New York is equally marked and wonderful. To be published in the "white list" all over the South was once the highest object of their ambition. To their minds it insured both fame and fortune. They have indeed realized a nominal fortune in bills receivable, but woe worth the day when that fortune was made. Their investments in Southern securities are permanent and decidedly unyielding.

For months past the number of drummers at the West has increased rapidly. New York houses whose trade was almost exclusively Southern, have had their agents swarming over the West, and by sample and by honied phrase have they been striving to secure an interest in our trade. While we detest the proscription and the meanness which have been rife among those who were engaged in the Southern trade, and would by no means advise the merchants of the Northwest to mete out the same to them, it is both wise and just that Western merchants should continue to trade with those who have been true to them in years of embarrassment and trial. Other things being equal, let our western merchants continue to trade with the men who now and in years gone by have had goods to sell, but no principles to barter. They have made the acquaintance of such noble men in the city of New York, years ago, and we advise that this acquaintance be continued. Change it only when the principles which control all commerce require it. You will always buy where you can do it the cheapest, and until those merchants whose spinal column has always had a leaning towards King Cotton, can afford superior advantages, give both them and their drummers a wide berth. Let them brood over their Southern bills receivable, till they become thoroughly convinced that there is both a West and a North.

SECESSION IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. Austin Brooks, the representative in our Legislature, of the Senatorial district of Adams and Brown counties, has resigned his seat, alleging as reasons for the act: 1st that he *believes* the Legislature will not pass a bill for a Constitutional Convention, and 2d, that he *believes* the Legislature will pass a bill for organizing the militia which will, be in violation of the Constitution. Now if Mr. Brooks were sincere in these beliefs, the obvious dictates of patriotism would require him to remain in his seat, to oppose all improper and unconstitutional legislation, to urge forward all necessary and just measures for the public weal, to lift up his voice continually and loudly in behalf of those who confided their interests to his keeping. As a Senator from the counties of Adams and Brown he can make himself heard all over the State—he can interpose a strong voice and a stout vote in the path of all unwise and illegal measures. But as a private citizen, he can do none of these things. He is simply Aus. Brooks, best known to the public by the alacrity with which he ran away from a post of duty and defrauded his constituents of their rightful voice in the councils of the State. He has proclaimed himself a coward and an unfaithful public servant. Those who confided to him their interests and their equal share in the legislation of the State, will take good care of Mr. Brooks in the future.

But let us look at the reasons which this fugacious Senator assigns for his act. On the day before his resignation the Senate unanimously adopted a resolution declaring their purpose to enact a Convention bill. So that portion of Mr. Brooks's apology falls to the ground. Leaving out of view the extraordinary conduct predicated on a mere belief or suspicion of something hereafter to happen, it is shown by the solemn vote of the entire Senate that they contemplated no such course as that embraced in Brooks's bill of excuses. As to the proposed militia bill which the ex-Senator from Adams apprehends will violate the Constitution, let us see what the Constitution actually says. We quote from the VIIIth article of that instrument:

"Sec. 1. The militia of the State of Illinois shall consist of all free, male, able-bodied persons (negroes, mulattoes and Indians excepted), residents of the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such persons as now are, or hereafter may be, exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped and trained as the General Assembly may provide by law.

"Sec. 2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace, provided such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption.

"Sec. 3. Company, battalion and regimental officers, staff officers excepted, shall be elected by the persons composing their several companies, battalions and regiments.

"Sec. 4. Brigadier and Major Generals shall be elected by the officers of their brigades and divisions respectively.

"Sec. 5. All militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, and may hold their commissions for such time as the Legislature may provide.

"Sec. 6. The militia shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at musters and elections of officers, and in going to and returning from the same."

If Mr. Brooks had called public attention to the particular provisions, above quoted, which it is proposed to violate in the militia bill, it would then be competent for any one to join issue with him in his argument. But he has done no such thing. He knows that whatever action may be taken by the Legislature will be strictly in accordance with the Constitution. He knows moreover that no action will be taken which is not imperatively demanded by the fidelity to that Constitution of the United States which each State and each citizen owes above all other earthly obligations.

This brings us to the real motions impelling Mr. Brooks's resignation. It has been shown within the past few days that there is a *Disunion* party in Illinois—a party which desires to kick off the Constitution, subvert our republican form of government and bring down upon the heads of its members, the penalties of treason. We will not say that Mr. Brooks belongs to this party, but we do say that his conduct gives peculiar satisfaction to this party. They execrate Isaac N. Morris who represents the Quincy district in Congress, and they applaud Austin Brooks who was chosen to represent the Quincy district in the State Senate. They probably see good reasons for applauding him. Their policy is to break up the Legislature by depriving one or both houses of a quorum, and thus to prevent the adoption of measures to uphold and maintain the Constitution of the United States. Whence comes Mr. Brooks's anxiety for a Constitutional Convention? His whole party voted against it in November, except in the county of Cook, where it is generally conceded they voted for it by mistake. But that budget of excuses may be left out of the account altogether. If written in good faith, it would imply that the man is crazy. There is only one solution to the matter, consistent with Mr. Brooks's sanity, and that is that he desires to block the wheels of legislation in this most important crisis. What schemes against his country and against the Constitution, which he is *sworn to support*, such conduct is best adapted to promote, we leave the public to determine.

The Passport System.

Count Cavour, delighted at the prospect of the final abolition of passports in France, is justly anxious to vindicate to himself the merit of being beforehand with the Emperor Napoleon in this liberal measure. "For the last three months," he says, "it has been strictly forbidden at the Italian frontier to ask for the traveler's passports. An Englishman may now move and circulate freely all the way from London to Brindisi without being called upon to produce papers of any description." It is but justice to say that Sardinia, Switzerland, and to some extent, Prussia, have gone as far in the emancipation of the high roads as the jealousy of the great powers of France and Austria would allow them.

Meteoric Missiles.

We learn from the Belvidere *Standard* that a meteoric stone fell on Friday morning last, about two miles from Sycamore, on the road to Genoa. It fell with such a shock as to jar the ground like an earthquake, on a small scale, and with a noise like heavy thunder. The report was heard by several in Belvidere. The stone is judged to weigh about a ton, and is reported to look as if it was half iron. The ground about it for the space of half an acre is strewn with a substance like ashes or cinders.

☞ Our correspondent at Lemont should bear in mind that letter-writers in professing to give the views of public men, as uttered in private conversation, generally get their news at second-hand, and in the main rely upon rumors that have grown in passing from mouth to mouth, and which, not unfrequently, are wholly the work of imagination. That such is the fact in regard to the particular case to which he refers, we do not entertain a doubt.

The Unkindest Cut of All.—The Postmaster of Camden, Alabama, gives notice in the local paper that, having received authority from the department at Washington to withhold all newspapers *of an incendiary character*, he will no longer deliver the New York *Observer* to its subscribers in that place—it being no longer in his opinion, safe to permit the reading of that journal in a slaveholding State. "Think of that, Master Brook!"

Stye on the Eyelid.—We find the following "sure-cure" going the rounds, and copy it, but without a voucher. It can probably do no harm if it does no good:

Put a teaspoonful of tea into a small bag; pour on it just enough water to moisten it; then put it on the eye very warm. Keep it on all night, and in the morning the stye will most likely be gone; if not, a second application is sure to remove it.

Suspended.—The Alton (daily and weekly) *Courier* has been suspended. The material upon which it has been printed was leased property, and is to be sold. The proprietors hope to be able to revive the *Courier* in the course of a few weeks.

☞ Five thousand slaves were sent South from Richmond, Va., over the Petersburg Road, 3,000 by the Tennessee Road, and 2,000 by other channels, during the year 1860. Valued at $1,000 each, $12,000,000, which has been received by the State.

The Philadelphia Contested Election.—The investigation in this case have been closed. By the count of the ballots, John M. Butler, the Republican candidate for Congress, has forty-five majority over Lehman, Democrat.

☞ Five Italians choked to death in Florence during the week ending December 8th, by eating in too much haste.

☞ The custom of committing suicide with charcoal (asphyxia) is becoming quite common in St. Petersburg, Russia, in imitation of Paris, of course.

The Seizure of the Capital.

[Special Dispatch to the Evening Post.]

Washington, January 16.

A Republican who has just returned from Maryland, reports that ten thousand men have been secretly organized in Maryland and Virginia, to prevent the inauguration of Lincoln and to stop all progress through the State to the Federal Capital.

He says that he traveled as a Virginian, and gained the confidence of the conspirators by taking the private oath of secrecy. Some uneasiness has been created here by the large amount of money deposited in bank by persons considered irresponsible. These, however, are thus far only rumors.

The clerks in all the departments are to be sworn to maintain the Union. The buildings of the Interior Department and the Treasury have an armed police, but in these times of suspicion even the watchmen are sometimes doubted.

Western Maryland for the Union.

[Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.]

Baltimore, Jan. 17.

Reports from Western Maryland indicate that that portion of the State is strongly for Union. A dispatch from Cumberland says:

"The Union meeting to be held here to-day promises to be the greatest popular demonstration that has ever taken place in Western Maryland. The circulation of disunion documents by Senator McKaig has had the effect of rousing the patriotism of the miners and workingmen in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the Laws.

"The morning train from the mining regions was full one-third of a mile long, and the city is swarming with strangers. The first train brought about 1,900 men, and another is coming of equal length. The whole sentiment of Western Maryland is *for the Union*, without acknowledging the right of Secession, or any contingency that would warrant revolution."

The Attitude of the Majority of the Population of S. C.

The New York *Leader* gives a chapter of information received from a gentleman just escaped from Charleston:

As to the slave population, our informant described them as watchful, restless and dangerous—evidently elate at times with some secret hope, and more obsequious than ever in fawning subserviency to their masters and mistresses. They have an idea, which they express wherever and whenever they think it can be safely uttered, that "after the fofe of Mash," (4th of March,) they will be just as good as the white folk. It is quite clear to all calm observers, and is even admitted by the planters themselves, that if events lead to a final collision with the United States, the fire-eaters will have two enemies to fight—the troops of the national government and their revolted slaves.

The Interior of Louisiana.

The New York *Herald* has the following information:

"Letters from the interior of Louisiana, received here by planters, state that slaves are daily growing more and more disobedient, and punishment is daily inflicted in cases where the lash has not before been used for months. A case is mentioned where a lady deserted her plantation, leaving it in charge of negroes, and fled to New Orleans. Those who have negroes to hire out find no employment for them, and they are consequently an expense on their hands, with no prospect of release."

Hon. Montgomery Blair.

Should Henry Winter Davis not agree to accept a position in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, it is confidently believed that a tender of a place will be made to Hon. Montgomery Blair, now also a resident of Maryland, the son of Hon. Francis P. Blair, and brother of Hon. Frank Blair, the member elect to the new Congress from the St. Louis, Missouri, District.—*Forney's Press.*

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Reagan, Stanton, Adrain and Anderson speak—Senator Green—What the President and Cabinet intend to Do.

[From our own Correspondent.]

Washington, Jan. 16, 1861.

In the House the flood-gates of talk have been hoisted, and speech-making is now in order. Yesterday we had four set harangues from Reagan of Texas, Stanton of Ohio, Adrain of New Jersey, and Anderson of Missouri.

Mr. Reagan took the same ground of some of your Chicago folks, that nothing short of "great concessions" would save the Union. He named the following as among the essentials: First, the unconditional dissolution of the Republican party; Second, recognition of property in man by the Constitution; Third, a slave-code for the Territories, protecting and sustaining human bondage; Fourth, the right of transit and sojourn with slaves in all the free States; Fifth, compensation for fugitive slaves which may escape. Reagan declared that no adjustment of pending difficulties could be effected until the first demand was complied with. The Republican party must be dissolved and abandoned, and all organizations in the North based on anti-slavery ideas must be put down; else the Union would be dissolved and the dogs of war let loose.

Stanton of Ohio replied; but his answer lacked tone and spirit. It was able, but apologetic, and made some good points, but the speech lacked resolute manliness which repels oppression and resents insults. One extract I will make. He was replying to Reagan's demand that the slaveholders should have the right of transit and sojourn in the free States with their slaves, on the ground that they were "property" under the doctrine of the Dred Scott decision:

The right of transitu is the right of the master to come and go at pleasure, so long as he does not actually domicil himself. If slaveholders have the right to go into the free States, and have the constitutional right to take their slaves with them, he takes with him all the rights of a master, although the relations of master and slave are not regarded by the laws of the State where they go. You claim to carry with you into a free State the right to exercise dominion and control over the slave while there. Now, if the slave becomes rebellious, has not the owner a right, according to the constitutional claim, to subdue that rebellious disposition and reduce him to obedience? The gentleman then proceeded to notice what would be the effect of such a course under the laws of the State from whence he came. Supposing the slave was killed in the struggle, and the master indicted for murder, would it not be claimed that the master was exercising his constitutional right in inflicting reasonable chastisement, and the courts in the free States would be obliged to recognize the law of the slave State in defending and punishing the crime? He contended that the right to take slaves into a free State was simply *con amore*, and went on to show what would be the effect of taking slaves into States where property could be attached for debts. If the master got into debt, the slave could be attached to secure payment; and in the same way, if he happened to die, the slave could be taken by his creditors, and he could be sold to satisfy the debts. He asked, when you have established this state of things, I ask how much it would fall short of making this a grand slaveholding Confederacy.

It is well to keep these views of the matter in mind, as some Northern men are foolish and weak enough to grant this privilege to slaveholders, not appearing to perceive that it would be introducing the Trojan horse into their free city.

Reagan wound up his harangue in the stereotype fire-eater's peroration, viz:—"In the name of religion, in the name of God, and in the name of honor, he would beg of the Republicans to let the subject of slavery alone, and, attending to their own business, leave the South to take care of themselves and their own interests."

This invocation is a huge *lie*. The Republicans do let the South alone, and attend strictly to their own business. They have offered to amend the Constitution forbidding Congress from interfering in any manner with slavery in the South. They have made this offer in good faith, and for the purpose of stopping the mouths of such demagogues as this Texas Disunionist. But how have the guardians of Southern rights treated the proposition? Why, with contempt. They would not give a brass button to have such a provision incorporated into the Constitution.

Reagan and Company claim the right to carry their slaves and slave laws into free Territories. And when the North resists, they shout, "Get out of our way! leave us alone! mind your own business!" They claim the right to carry slaves into the free States, and when the people of the North resist the pollution of their soil and transgression on their constitutional rights, the whole nigger-driving clan bawl at the top of their voices: "In the name of religion and honor, mind your own business, and let us alone to do as we please."

The New York *Herald* and kindred prints sustain the preposterous demands of the oligarchy, and uses such language as this:

The breach must be repaired, and the South must get what is nominated in the bond. It asks nothing more, and will not be content with less. According to the Constitution, the slaveholder has a right to travel *everywhere throughout this Union with his slaves* and even to sojourn with them unmolested in the city of Boston. He has a right to enter the common territory with his slaves to settle, and his property in their labor, which is plainly recognized in the Constitution, according to the decision of the Supreme Court, which is the supreme law of the land, is entitled to the same protection as any other property.

This is what the fire-eaters mean by the slang phrase, "letting the South alone, and minding your own business." How many Western Democrats are ready to make these "great concessions" to placate the slaveholders? Suppose that under the plan of dissolving the Union, all these usurpations are permitted, how long will it be before new demands will be made, of a still more outrageous and inadmissible character, backed by the old threat of dissolving the Union, if not conceded? Are Northern Democrats white-livered spaniels who can be driven to submit to dishonor and humiliation under slaveholding menace? If they propose to surrender now, why did they resist at Charleston and Baltimore until their party was dissolved? Is not the Union of as much value to the slave as to the free States? Is the existence of the great North and its twenty millions of free men dependent upon the will and pleasure of one-third of a million of individuals who whip their living out of slaves? Must this insolent, dissatisfied Oligarchy be continually bribed to stay in the Union? Has this Union no means of preserving its existence save by surrendering the right of the majority to rule, and of purchasing the fraternity of the majority?

So long as the slave States claim the right to secede from the Union at pleasure, of what avail are compromises? If no bargain can be made, no price paid, that will ensure perpetuity by the bonds of the Constitution, it is worse than useless to offer "great concessions." You men of the North may cast the precious pearls of your liberty before these swine, and they will tread them under their feet and come again and rend you. Senator Green of Missouri in his speech, yesterday, spurned all compromises unless the people of the North gave up their idea that slavery was wrong. He said that Crittenden's proposed pro-slavery amendments to the Constitution would not be worth the paper they were written on unless the people of the North would conform their sentiments on the subject of slavery to the Southern standard. Slavery was right, and unless the North accepted and acted on that proposition, the Union could not be maintained. A paragraph from his speech will explain the basis on which it was built:

As a State comes into the Union by consent, it can go out by consent. The States made the Federal Government, so that there is no agreement between South Carolina and the Union which she herself had not contributed to form. There is therefore no means of coercing a State by the Federal Government, and the only power that can punish a State for wrong doing, if she should do wrong, is the opinion of the world upon her conduct. It was the volition of a State which brought her into the Union; it is the same volition which takes her out. And if she goes out wrongfully, there is no punishment for her but the condemnation of the rest of the States and of mankind at large. It is not the nullification of the fugitive slave law nor the passage of personal liberty bills that constitutes the real difficulty between the South and the North. It is only in the few cases where fugitives are arrested that those measures can be brought into operation. The real ground of complaint *is the state of Northern sentiment on the whole subject, and until this is changed*, it is hopeless to seek any other remedy. Public sentiment at the North is not such as will protect and enforce Southern rights. Amendments of the Constitution will therefore *amount to nothing while public sentiment at the North continues as it is.* Under present circumstances it is impossible for the South to live with the North as with the Navajo Indians.

I want to call the especial attention of Western Democrats to the propositions laid down by the Senator from Missouri, and assure them that they are the positions taken by the whole secession school of politicians: First, that a State has a right to secede from the Union at her pleasure; that by a simple act of arbitrary volition she can withdraw at any time, and if she goes out wrongfully there is no punishment for her but the censure of public opinion. Secondly, that the present commotion and rupture is not caused by the personal liberty bills, nor the difficulty in arresting and returning fugitives, as these are trifling matters. But, Thirdly, the real ground of complaint is the state of Northern opinion on the subject of slavery—not Republican sentiment alone but Democratic heterodoxy. This Northern sentiment must be changed. You Democrats must bring your minds to believe that slavery is right, morally, religiously and politically. Until this be done, the slave-holder would as soon live with the Navajo Indians—who are the worst and meanest of all Indians. Lastly, amendments to the Constitution, no matter how pro-slavery, or what new guarantees they confer on the slave-holders, or how many precious rights they may deprive the North of, will amount to nothing in the eyes of the South, while your sentiments are not in harmony with the Divine Institution. Opinions nowadays rule the world. Men fight for ideas. The South will dissolve the Union and brave the horrors of civil war, unless the North changes its opinion, and takes an oath of allegiance to support and protect, cherish and defend slavery, while life do last. Yes, the North must take both sides of the marital vow; not only to support and protect, cherish and defend, but to love, honor and obey the "peculiar institution;" while slavery takes no pledge on its part, but declares that "on its own volition" it can leave the bed and board of the Union, "wrongfully if it pleases," and there is "no right of coercion or punishment, but the condemnation" of the neighbors.

Senator Green is entitled to thanks for his frank dealing with the subject. It is best for both sides to this issue to have all brushwood cleared away which obstructs a clear vision of the real grounds of contention. Thousands in the North do not understand what is at the bottom of the quarrel, the nature of the disease in the body politic, or the remedy which the slaveholding and doughface doctors purpose to prescribe.

Everybody is in the dark in relation to what the Cabinet intends doing; but the prevailing opinion is that the President will back down; that Anderson will not be reinforced; that the act of war committed by South Carolina will not be resented; but, on the other hand, it is not improbable that all the forts remaining in the hands of the Government south of the Potomac, Sumter included, will be surrendered to the rebels and abandoned by the Government. It is understood here that the South Carolina agents, now in this city, have come to demand the unconditional evacuation of Fort Sumter, with the view of avoiding bloodshed, and of putting the Carolinians to the trouble of taking it by force! Col. Hayne is the Attorney General of South Carolina, and Judge Gourdin comes as Assistant Envoy from his majesty Pickens.

It is understood that Buchanan has taken the ground that he will not resist the coercion of the rebels; having let them have their way thus far, he says if there is to be any fighting his successor will have to do it. He will give no other pledge than to preserve the peace of this District on the 4th of March. The imbecile old creature has completely shown the white feather since the Star of the West was cannonaded by the insurgents. It is not improbable that the Union men at present in the Cabinet may resign, and leave in disgust; in which case it is supposed that the absconding thieves and traitors would be invited back into their old berths. But the country has only to endure six weeks more of this miserable cowardice, incompetency and disloyalty. There will then come a President and Administration that will obey their oaths, and employ the powers of the Government for the protection of the Union. CHICAGO.

THE CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

ITS CULTIVATION BECOMING GENERAL.

What is Being Done in Will County—Visit to a Syrup Manufactory at Plainfield.

LAST YEAR'S CROP OF SUGAR CANE.

The results of the year just closed have been very satisfactory to those farmers who have planted the Chinese Sugar Cane. The many statements afloat in the local papers are so general in their character as to afford but little practical information to those who are looking forward to its cultivation the coming year. Nothing would be hailed with greater delight by our farmers than careful accurate statements from those who have grown the cane or manufactured syrup, in our State, during the last year, giving the actual results of their experience.

We see by the Danville *Republican* that from eighty to a hundred thousand gallons of syrup were manufactured the last season in Vermillion county; and we learn that in Mercer county the syrup manufactured has entirely sufficed for home consumption, so that merchants have bought no syrup for their home market. Similar results have followed in many other counties, and it is expected that next year a very great attention will be paid to the subject by our farmers. Vermillion county alone expects to furnish three hundred thousand gallons of syrup.

SORGHUM IN WILL COUNTY.

Having learned that Mr. V. G. Luce of Plainfield, Will county, had engaged during the past season in the manufacture of Sorghum syrup on a scale of some magnitude, we dispatched last week a competent reporter to that place, whose account is herewith appended.

Desirous to test the question as to the profit of sorghum planting, the farmers near Plainfield induced Mr. Luce to erect a mill for the manufacture of syrup, each planting a small quantity answering for the purpose of the experiment. There has been grown about one hundred and twenty-five acres of soghum in Will county during the last year. Almost every farmer has planted a little patch varying from a few rods to five acres, which was the largest quantity grown by any one person. It has not been grown as a crop or farm product, but rather as an experiment that could be easily made, and which, if it succeeded, was only expected to furnish to the farmer who had tried it, his molasses for the needs of his own family.

Little attention or care has therefore been paid to its cultivation; and the main value of last year's experience in this section, as to the sorghum question, pertains rather to the yield of molasses from the cane, and the method, cost and profit of its manufacture.

SMALL MILLS.

There are eight or nine small mills in the county, costing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars; crushing by horse power, and evaporating in pans over a fire. One of Cook's largest sized evaporators will work from eight to twelve acres of the cane during a season. About sixty acres of the cane in this county was manufactured by these smaller machines.

MR. LUCE'S PROCESS OF MANUFACTURING SYRUP.

The cane has all been drawn by the farmers to Mr. Luce's mill from within a circuit of about six miles.

Just outside of the small building, about 25 feet square in which the syrup is made, stands one of Gates' crushers, being a set of horizontal iron rollers, between which the canes as they are fed by hand, slowly pass, their juice spurting out and flowing down to the pan set to catch it, from whence it passes by a tube into the "sugar house." It is then pumped up into a large pan, holding one hundred and eighty gallons. The juice is now very limpid, and of a decided greenish hue. After being placed in this pan it is clarified by the addition to it of the milk of eight ounces of lime, fresh burnt from the kiln.

The experience of other large manufacturers has shown that the best quality of syrup can be produced without the use of lime or any other substance as a purifier, and their disuse is strongly advised.

From this clarifying pan it passes to another pan, holding one hundred and eighty gallons, in which rests a large coil of pipe connected with the boiler of the engine, boiling the juice by the heat of steam. Thirty-five minutes suffice to reduce the juice to the consistency required, when it is drawn off. A constant skimming is kept up during this time.

This is the whole of the process, being very simple, free from any complexity, and what our extensive sugar and syrup refiners would term very rude.

THE RESULTS—EXPENSES.

Mr. Luce's mill commenced running Sept. 11, and finished Nov. 17. During thirty days of this period, it ran constantly through the twenty-four hours. His running expenses he considers to have been twenty-five dollars a day. He requires the services of an engineer, a fireman, three men to tend the crusher, one to attend the boiling pan, besides his own oversight and labor; and also a team to haul the cane. His engine is a high pressure of twenty horse power, running the crusher, and supplying the steam for boiling. He has invested in the fitting up of his building and machinery two thousand dollars. This is his first year at manufacturing, and he is gratified with the result.

During the seventy days his mill has been at work, he has manufactured twelve thousand five hundred gallons of syrup.

The syrup made by Mr. Luce this year is a thick syrup, not well refined, some particles of vegetable matter being visible in it, and with a perceptible taste or twang. It is retailed by Mr. Caswell, a grocer, at Joliet for fifty cents a gallon, and meets with much sale. Mr. Adams, of the National Hotel at Joliet, has used it on the table during the season for buckwheat cakes, and finds it to give satisfaction.

BEST SOIL—TIME OF PLANTING.

The soil from which the heaviest growth of cane has been had, has been a black loam with clay subsoil. No tests were made as to the comparative richness in the saccharine matter of the cane grown on different soils. Throughout this county, the seed was planted about the fifteenth of May, and the cane was generally cut for, and drawn to the mill, from the 11th of September to the 23d of October. The greater part of it was thoroughly ripe when drawn to the mill. The opinion here is that it is a much hardier plant than corn, and can safely be planted two weeks earlier, without any injurious results from the later frosts.

TIME AND METHOD OF GATHERING THE CANE.

It is supposed that at certain stages of its growth, the saccharine matter most abounds in the cane, and it is laid down in the books that the proper time for cutting it is when the cane and seed have *fully* ripened. But Mr. Luce has found in his experience that he derives the greatest yield of syrup from the cane which is cut while the seed is in the "dough;" at this stage the seed may be termed "ripe;" for it will germinate, and wheat and oats cut while in this stage weigh more than if the straw be allowed to become fully ripe.

It would seem that this stage would be the best for cutting sugar-cane, since the juice, at this time, ceases to ascend from the ground, and the juices of the stalk go to the perfection of the seed-head and of the woody fibers, and in this way much saccharine matter may be diverted from the stalk.

Mr. Luce also believes that the greater part of the seed-end should be cut off, and that not more than the lower half of the stalk will pay to manufacture from. He thinks that not only is there about the same yield, but that the syrup produced is of a much better quality, and more free from that peculiar flavor of Sorghum Molasses which is supposed to be derived from the vegetable juices of the cane.

As soon as gathered the cane should be ground, for if piled up and corded it is apt to heat and ferment. Mr. Luce lost much syrup doubtless from being obliged to stack the cane while it was being hauled. If stacked, it should be carefully sheltered from the sun and rain.

EFFECT OF FROST.

Mr. Luce deems it very essential to cut the cane before it is affected by frost. He thinks that if from untoward circumstances its growth should have been backward, it is better to cut it when half ripe, rather than risk the effect of a frost.

Others, however, say that the frost itself does not hurt the cane in the least, if it can be kept frozen, and not allowed to thaw before using.

PROPORTION OF SYRUP TO JUICE—WEIGHT OF THE CANE—YIELD OF SYRUP TO ACRE.

From 180 gallons of cane-juice Mr. Luce generally gets about twenty-eight gallons of syrup, though it has yielded in some instances as high as forty-two gallons.

The best yield afforded by any one acre was three hundred gallons of syrup. One little patch of five rods gave twenty-six gallons, being at the rate of eight hundred and thirty-two gallons to the acre. This patch was carefully cultivated and tended. He considers one hundred and eighty gallons a fair average yield of syrup to the acre.

He weighed the cane from a half acre, and found it to be at the rate of eighteen tons to the acre, and he finds that with him ten gallons of syrup to a ton of cane, is the average result.

PROFITS TO FARMERS.

Mr. Luce manufactured "on shares," giving to the farmer one-half of the molasses derived from the cane brought by him.

Calling the wholesale price of the syrup forty cents, and the product of an acre one hundred and eighty gallons (which we deem a low estimate), and the farmers of Will County, who have cultivated sorghum in this small way, have had their land net them thirty-six dollars per acre, without care and with but little labor for harvesting, all the labor required being merely to cut the stalk, strip off the leaves, cut off the seed-end, and haul to the mill. This, however, is not regarding the syrup as a marketable product, but only as money to them, in that it saves them paying for molasses, and that it can be exchanged for groceries.

It would be difficult to give any market value for the syrup generally, its quality differing very much in different localities. Thirty barrels of the syrup made by Mr. Luce, was refined at Belcher's Sugar and Syrup Refinery in Chicago. The result was a very pleasant, agreeable syrup, with a flavor of honey, entirely free from any particles of matter, and from that peculiar 'twang' or taste which sorghum syrup generally has. It was, however, darker in color than ordinary syrups. The market value of this refined syrup was thought to be about forty cents. The price for refining it was fifteen cents a gallon, leaving at this rate the market value of Mr. Luce's manufacture at twenty-five cents per gallon. This would make an acre of ground net to the farmer twenty-two dollars and a half. Mr. Belcher is ready to pay twenty-five cents a gallon for syrup of the quality made at Mr. Luce's mill.

There would seem to be a very much larger expense than necessary attending the manufacture of syrup, according to Mr. Luce's figures. As soon as attention is turned to the subject, more economical methods will be found. On the Southern plantations, the "bigasse" or crushed stalk is carefully sheltered in buildings the next year, and is used as fuel for the engine.

THE RESULTS HIGHLY ENCOURAGING.

These results are not as satisfactory as treatises upon the subject of sorghum, by its warm friends, would have led us to expect, the syrup made being of a quality inferior to what was promised, and the yield to the acre being much less than had been claimed. The results however are really satisfactory, when it is remembered that these are but the stammering attempts of infancy; that the processes of manufacture are rude, and lack to a great extent scientific skill and practical knowledge; and that no time, thought or skill has been expended upon the production of the crop. The results of Will county manufacture show already that, looked at merely as a paying crop to the farmer, and dismissing for the present, all dreams of becoming a great and independent sugar and molasses-producing county; that as a crop, sorghum will pay better than any other he can raise, with less labor and cost. For it should not be lost sight of that the seed is valuable as seed or for fattening fowls, and the third part of the stalk cut off before sending to mill is the most valuable, fattening, nutritious fodder that the farmer can use, fattening stock readily, keeping horses sleek and in good heart, and increasing the quantity and quality of milk for the dairy.

Let but this be generally known and proved, and sorghum as a crop, and the best manner of cultivation, and the proper methods of manufacturing syrup and possibly sugar, will follow, inevitably and in but short time.

The Crisis.

Chicago, January 19, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Gentlemen:—Your leader of this morning, "Timely Warning," states fairly and forcibly the danger which is now upon us. Nothing, as it seems to me, could be more seasonable, and unless by faithful statements like this, with its urgent appeal to our manhood, the patriotism of the North can be speedily roused and rallied, the fruits of freedom's late victory will be utterly wasted. The danger which is so imminent, I cannot but think has been increased, rather than diminished, by Senator Seward's recent conciliatory speech, because, with all its excellencies, it lacks the moral tone which the crisis pre-eminently demands. Nothing can save our Union, or render it worth saving, but the spirit of liberty in which it originated; and not one bold note for freedom, equity, and humanity, does Senator Seward strike in his whole speech. He refers to the pride with which he has looked upon our flag in a foreign port, but makes no allusion to the dishonor which has been put upon it at home. *That flag has been fired on with impunity*—a fact unparalleled in the history of our Republic hitherto—and instead of insisting as the first condition, that the rebels shall be brought to condign punishment, he enumerates the concessions, (not many, nor great, indeed, when his words are sifted,) which he is willing to make to the traitors. Who can fail to see that *any* concession at such a moment is an ignominious betrayal of freedom? Is it not most evident that what is now wanted on the part of the freemen of the North, and *all* that is wanted, is the firmness to stand still and the courage to do right, in the face of bluster and bravado? REPUBLICAN.

Forced Loans and Charleston Whisky.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Several gentlemen have arrived in this city within a few days who have, for a long time past, been engaged in trade at Charleston. One of these kept a provision and grocery store. A demand was made upon him for an exorbitant sum to sustain the state authorities. He offered them State stocks, but they would accept only a moderate amount of these securities, and finally they removed by force about one-half of all the goods from his store. He did not dare to remonstrate, but he quietly sent his slaves to Richmond, Va., and, between two days, packed up the remainder of his property and left the State. His case, he says, is only a sample of multitudes of others. It is no uncommon thing to notice the closing of stores, when an inspection of the premises reveals the fact that all the merchandise has been removed.

A gentleman recently from Charleston expressed the opinion in conversation yesterday that whisky had a great deal to do with the secession movement in Charleston. The entire population, he said, seemed to be on a perpetual debauch. Barrooms, restaurants, stores, shops—all public places, were crowded incessantly, with a drunken, blaspheming mob. This is the material which constitutes the principal strength of the secession movement. The orderly and conservative portion of the citizens are completely overawed by them, and carefully avoid taking any steps which might excite their displeasure.

The Apportionment Bill.

The following is the bill for an act to re-apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative Districts, introduced in the Legislature and referred to the Joint Committee of the two Houses:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly*, That until the taking and return of the next census and the apportionment thereunder, as provided in the Constitution, this State shall be divided into Senatorial and Representative Districts as follows, viz:

SENATORS.

First—The counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Massac, Union, Johnson, Pope, Hardin, Gallatin, Saline and White, shall constitute one Senator.
Second—The counties of Hamilton, Wabash, Edwards, Wayne, Clay, Richmond and Lawrence, one Senator.
Third—The counties of Williamson, Franklin, Jackson, Jefferson, Randolph and Monroe, one Senator.
Fourth—The counties of Perry, Washington, Clinton, Fayette and Bond, one Senator.
Fifth—The counties of St. Clair and Madison shall constitute the fifth Senatorial District.
Sixth—The counties of Jersey, Calhoun, Greene, Scott and Pike one Senator.
Seventh—The counties of Macoupin, Montgomery, Christian and Shelby.
Eighth—The counties of Effingham, Jasper, Crawford, Cumberland, Clark and Edgar.
Ninth—The counties of Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Vermillion, Iroquois and Ford.
Tenth—The counties of McLean, DeWitt, Piatt, Moultrie and Macon.
Eleventh—The counties of Tazewell, Logan and Sangamon.
Twelfth—The counties of Menard, Cass, Schuyler Brown and Morgan.
Thirteenth—The counties of Adams and Hancock.
Fourteenth—The counties of McDonough, Henderson, Mercer and Warren.
Fifteenth—The counties of Mason, Fulton and Knox.
Sixteenth—The counties of Peoria, Stark, Marshall and Putnam.
Seventeenth—The counties of Woodford, Livingston and LaSalle.
Eighteenth—The counties of Kankakee, Grundy, Will and Kendall.
Nineteenth—The counties of DuPage, Kane and DeKalb.
Twentieth—The counties of Ogle, Lee and Whiteside.
Twenty-first—The counties of Bureau, Henry and Rock Island.
Twenty-second—The counties of Carroll, Jo Daviess and Stephenson.
Twenty-third—The counties of Winnebago, Boone, McHenry and Lake.
Twenty-fourth—The Seventh Ward of the city of Chicago, the Eighth Ward of said city, the Ninth Ward of said city, which wards constitute the town of North Chicago; the First Ward of the said city, the Second Ward of the said city, the Third Ward of the said city, the Fourth Ward of the said city, and the precinct of South Chicago, which constitute the town of South Chicago; the towns of Lake, Worth, Thornton and Bloom.
Twenty-fifth—The towns of Lake View, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumberg, Elk Grove, Maine, Niles, West Chicago, Cicero, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland and Bremen.

REPRESENTATIVES.

First—The counties of Union, Pulaski and Alexander one Representative.
Second—The counties of Massac, Pope and Johnson one Representative.
Third—The counties of Hardin, Saline and Gallatin one Representative.
Fourth—The counties of Lawrence and Wabash one Representative.
Fifth—The counties of Franklin and Jefferson one Representative.
Sixth—The counties of Jackson and Williamson one Representative.
Seventh—The counties of Clinton and Washington one Representative.
Eighth—The counties of Monroe, Randolph and Perry one Representative.
Ninth—The county of Marion, one Representative.
Tenth—The counties of Wayne and Hamilton one Representative.
Eleventh—The counties of Jasper and Crawford. one Representative.
Twelfth—The counties of Clay and Richland one Representative.
Thirteenth—The counties of Fayette and Effingham, one Representative.
Fourteenth—The counties of Edwards and White one Representative.
Fifteenth—The county of St. Clair one Representative.
Sixteenth—The counties of Madison and Bond two Representatives.
Seventeenth—The counties of Clark and Cumberland one Representative.
Eighteenth—The county of Shelby one Representative.
Nineteenth—The counties of Christian and Montgomery one Representative.
Twentieth—The counties of Sangamon and Logan two Representatives.
Twenty-first—The county of Macoupin one Representative.
Twenty-second—The counties of Jersey and Calhoun one Representative.
Twenty-third—The county of Greene one Representative.
Twenty-fourth—The counties of Pike and Scott two Representatives.
Twenty-fifth—The counties of Cass and Brown one Representative.
Twenty-sixth—The counties of Mason and Menard one Representative.
Twenty-seventh—The county of Morgan one Representative.
Twenty-eighth—The county of Adams two Representatives.
Twenty-ninth—The county of McDonough one Representative.
Thirtieth—The county of Schuyler one Representative.
Thirty-first—The county of Hancock one Representative.
Thirty-second—The counties of Henderson and Mercer one Representative.
Thirty-third—The county of Warren one Representative.
Thirty-fourth—The county of Knox one Representative.
Thirty-fifth—The county of Fulton two Representatives.
Thirty-sixth—The counties of Peoria and Stark two Representatives.
Thirty-seventh—The county of Tazewell one Representative.
Thirty-eighth—The counties of McLean and De Witt two Representatives.
Thirty-ninth—The counties of Coles, Douglas, Vermillion and Edgar three Representatives.
Fortieth—The counties of Champaign, Piatt, Macon and Moultrie two Representatives.
Forty-first—The county of Kankakee one Representative.
Forty-second—The counties of Iroquois and Ford one Representative.
Forty-third—The counties of Will and Grundy one Representative.
Forty-fourth—The counties of LaSalle and Livingston three Representatives.
Forty-fifth—The counties of Bureau, Putnam, Marshall and Woodford three representatives.
Forty-sixth—The county of Henry, one representative.
Forty-seventh—The county of Rock Island, one representative.
Forty-eighth—The county of Whiteside one representative.
Forty-ninth—The county of Lee one representative.
Fiftieth—The county of Ogle one representative.
Fifty-first—The counties of De Kalb and Boone two representatives.
Fifty-second—The counties of Kane and Kendall two representatives.
Fifty-third—The county of Lake one representative.
Fifty-fourth—The county of McHenry one representative.
Fifty-fifth—The county of Winnebago one representative.
Fifty-sixth—The county of Stephenson one representative.
Fifty-seventh—The counties of Joe Daviess and Carroll two representatives.
Fifty-eighth—The county of Du Page one representative.
Fifty-ninth—The fifth ward of the city of Chicago; the sixth ward of said city; the tenth ward of said city, and the precinct of West Chicago; the towns of Cicero, Jefferson, Leyden, Proviso, Lyons, Palos, Lemont, Orland, Bremen, Rich, all in the county of Cook, three representatives.
Sixtieth—The first ward of the city of Chicago; the second ward of said city; the third ward of said city; the fourth ward of said city; and the precinct of South Chicago—which constitutes the town of South Chicago; the towns of Lake, Worth, Thornton and Bloom, all in Cook County—two representatives.
Sixty-first—The seventh ward of the city of Chicago; the eighth ward of the said city; the ninth ward of the said city—which constitute the town of North Chicago, the towns of Lakeview, Evanston, New Trier, Northfield, Wheeling, Palatine, Barrington, Hanover, Schaumburg, Elk Grove, Maine and Niles, all in the county of Cook—two representatives.
Total—25 Senators; 85 Representatives.

Sec. 3. Until the General Assembly shall otherwise provide, the Clerks of the County Courts in each of the aforesaid Senatorial districts, and in such Representative districts as are composed of more than one county, shall meet at the county seats of the county in said districts which had the largest population by the census of 1860, within thirty days next after any election for Senator or Representative herein, for the purpose of comparing the votes given at such election; and said clerks shall in all respects conform to all the laws on the subject now in force. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Private Advices from Charleston—Dissatisfaction of the Military.

[From the New York Leader.]

We yesterday saw a friend who had just come up from Charleston, and whose report of the condition of things there differs widely from the versions most popular in the Republican press. He says that food is thus far both cheap and plentiful in Charleston, for those who have money to buy it; but that industry has been almost abandoned, and that every second or third store is closed, with a notice on the shutters that the proprietor is gone to Europe or to the North.

He states further, that the Germans, Irish, and Northern men in the Charleston militia, largely outnumber the native Palmettians, and the former exhibit but little enthusiasm in the course they find themselves embarked on. One day, while three hundred of these militia men were on parade, the Colonel formed them into single line, and asked those who wished to volunteer into the regular army of South Carolina to step three paces forward. On this, fifty-eight men advanced, fifty-two of these being South Carolinians, two Irishmen and four Germans. At seeing so poor a result where he had expected unanimous acceptance, the Colonel became highly incensed, riding between the men who had stepped forward and those who remained in their places—shaking his sword in the faces of the latter, and threatening to have them all "drafted by conscription into the regular line before they were four and twenty hours older." He also threatened that when he had them so drafted, he would punish them for their recusancy on this occasion—his exact words being, "I'll treat you worse than the soldiers are treated in the army of the United States."

Our informant also tells us that all the planters within twenty-five or thirty miles of the city are obliged to lend half their male slaves for periods of six days at a time, to work on the earth batteries now in process of completion at Point Morris and other points along the ship channel. Ex-Governor Aiken, he tells us, has been obliged to send more than two hundred and fifty black laborers, and to contribute largely to the support of his own and other negroes on the works—this being the penalty exacted of him for having opposed secession in its earlier stages. He is held as a man suspected of not being sound on the goose, one of the most unpardonable crimes in the eyes of the parties now in power.

We further learn that two of the companies stationed in Castle Pinckney—the Meagher Guards and the Montgomery Cadets, both mainly composed of young Irishmen—complain terribly of the wretched supplies sent to them by the Commissariat Department, their allowance while on duty being three biscuits a day and two gills of whisky. If they wanted meat, they were ordered to buy it for themselves, but could not do so at such a distance from the city. Once drafted into the regular army of the Palmetto State, as these men have been, they would become liable as deserters should they now attempt to escape. Most of them felt no desire to volunteer, but were persuaded to do so by their employers, who threatened to dismiss them if they refused. Terrible stories were also in circulation at Charleston, of the distress, misery and rioting at the North, and especially, in the City of New York—the object doubtless being to deter the Irish and German laborers from seeking to get out of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Debate thereon in the State Senate, January 15th.

[From the State Register, 18th.]

Mr. Brooks called up the resolution offered by him day before yesterday, as follows:

Whereas, a decided majority of the legal voters of this State, as is known to every member of this general assembly, although not yet officially communicated, voted at the late election in favor of calling a convention to amend the Constitution:

Resolved, That it is the duty of the general assembly to pass a bill, at the earliest practicable day, providing for the election of delegates to such convention at as early a day thereafter as possible.

Mr. Brooks moved to amend by adding the words—

Mr. Caser said the gentleman could move it if he desired.

Mr. Dummer offered the following substitute for Mr. Brooks's resolution:

Whereas, A majority of the legal voters of this State voted at the late election in favor of calling a convention to amend the Constitution—

Resolved, That it is the duty of the General Assembly to pass a bill providing for the election of delegates to such convention in the manner required by the Constitution for the meeting of such convention, within three months of the election of the delegates.

Mr. Dummer—I wish to say but a word upon this subject. I am glad to see that there is so much sensitiveness on this subject of calling a convention, or rather on the question as to whether a bill should be passed according to the vote of the people. I am very glad that an opportunity has been afforded to Senators to express their opinions on this subject. The substitute is substantially the same as the original resolution. If there is any difference it is in regard to the idea that is expressed in the original resolution that this convention should be called at the earliest possible day. I do not think that just at this time it is proper to express an opinion so strict as that. For myself I would be unwilling to postpone the calling of a convention to a day beyond the next general election. I do not know how others feel; I might be induced to vote for an earlier day, but I do not think, inasmuch as this matter is before a committee, that there should be any expression of opinion so strong as expressed in that resolution. I hope the amendment I have offered will receive the unanimous vote of the Senate, that there may be no doubt of this question of calling this convention at a reasonably early day—certainly not later than the next general election.

Mr. Underwood—I am glad that at last we have elicited an expression from from at least one senator on that side of the house, that a convention should be called next fall. As a partisan, I perhaps might prefer fixing the election next Monday; but as a citizen of the State, as I have acted on this subject from the beginning, my opinion might be modified. It is known to senators that at the last session of this general assembly that I in common with other senators on our side of the house, struggled to have this proposition to amend the constitution submitted to the people. The great body of the Democratic party were then disinclined to it; I was one of the senators anxious that this proposition to the people to amend the constitution should prevail, not as a party proposition, but deeming that the general interests of the State imperatively demanded that our fundamental law should be so amended as to be adapted to the present condition, progress and prosperity of our great State. The people met the proposition affirmatively, as it now unquestionably appears by the returns presented by the Secretary of State. It is then undoubtedly our duty to call this convention at such a time as will best answer the end designed; and now sinking the partizan in the patriot, and looking at this matter as I did when it was proposed before the senate at the last session, I would say this: that the time for electing delegates for the convention ought to be at a time when there is a general election throughout the State, so that no unnecessary expense may be incurred. On that account, if this election should be held next June, when we are required in all the counties in the State to elect judges of the circuit courts, it would bring no additional expense to the State.

If this convention should then assemble within three months as this constitution requires, it would have an opportunity to submit its constitution to be voted upon by the people at the fall election in November; and thus we could have the votes of the people of this State in reference to this constitution without having a dime of additional expense so far as the elections are concerned.

On the fourth of March next a new President will be inaugurated, when this government will either remain in part as made by our ancestors, or it will be torn and scattered to the four winds before the first of June. If we are to have peace and quiet, it will be secured by that time. I trust in God, sir, that the same Providence that has prevailed heretofore, that aided our ancestors in the achievement of our liberties, and infused into their breasts the spirit of compromise in making and preserving our institutions to this day, will still preside over our affairs, and inspire those in power to make some adjustment which will be permanent, and before the first of June, at least, we will have peace and fraternal feeling over the broad land; but at least in Illinois all will be able as patriots rather than partisans to elect delegates to the convention which is to assemble, and frame a constitution for all of us, of all parties; to do it, cautiously looking to the interests of Illinois in the future, without regard particularly to these temporary party divisions.

Mr. Brooks offered an amendment to the substitute, as follows:

"And that as the call of such a convention was the only matter of legislation demanded by the people by a direct vote at the late election, it is the duty of this general assembly to give the legislation demanded to carry out their wishes the precedence over all other subjects of legislation."

Mr. Mack—I am disposed, Mr. Speaker, to meet this question fairly, and in a spirit of conciliation and compromise, so far as a difference of opinion may arise in this legislative body in regard to the time of calling the convention. I have ever looked upon the clause in the constitution as mandatory, and regarded it as my sworn duty as a member of this general assembly, to vote in accordance with the expressed will of the people, through the ballot box, for the calling of a constitutional convention. The only question that may divide us, as it seems, in relation to this matter, is the one that relates to the time of the passage of the bill and the time for the calling of the convention. It is not to me sir, a matter of very great importance in what manner you express your design to call this convention, or to pass this bill; but I am not now prepared to say, sir, that I could fix upon any definite time when it would be most consistent with the true interests of the people of this State to have this constitutional convention meet. I say only this; that I do not believe that it would be consistent with the true interests of the people of this States, regardless of party considerations, for a constitutional convention to be called to revise the fundamental law of our State, at a period when we may be involved in revolution and in civil war. And I desire, sir, that we should so act in relation to this matter, to make it at least probable that the deliberations of this convention will be held in a time of peace; and when uninfluenced and unprejudiced by party considerations, they can act in that manner that is required by the best interests of our State. This is a matter, sir, of very great importance, not so much in a party or political point of view as in reference to other great questions of what the new constitution shall be, what provisions it shall contain, and what action shall be taken by that convention in the construction of a new fundamental law for our State. I say then, sir, only this: That I came here expecting and prepared to discharge my duty as a representative of the people, in responding to their will expressed through the ballot box, and for calling a constitutional convention by proper legislation. That, sir, I am willing to do at the proper time, which I do not believe to be now. I am willing to enter into an examination, and to discuss freely the merits and demerits of any particular time that may be specified in the bill, for calling that constitutional convention, but I am not prepared now, to decide now in my own mind in relation to that matter.

Mr. Dummer moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Mr. Brooks called for the ayes and noes, which resulted, ayes 13, noes 11.

So the amendment was laid on the table.

The question being on substitute offered by Mr. Dummer, for the original resolution as amended by the substitute, it was adopted, yeas 24, noes 0.

Fort Moultrie as it Is.

The Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* recently visited Fort Moultrie, and furnishes that paper with the following account of its present condition:

Pleasantly we steamed onwards, the sun growing hotter overhead until it was positively sultry, a foolish person in our bow harmlessly discharging his revolver at such stray loons as skimmed over the surface of the water. Three quarters of an hour brought us to Sullivan's Island, where, disembarking, we commenced a perspiring walk of less than half a mile to Fort Moultrie.

Sullivan's Island is all sand, a place of summer resort for bathing and pleasure-loving Charlestonians, many of whom have villas upon it. These, at this season of the year, are all closed, Moultrieville, as it is called, looking as silent and deserted a place under the hot noontide as could well be imagined, except for the straggling stream of pedestrians, setting, like myself and party, in the direction of the fort. The houses are almost exclusively of wood, of irregular construction and shabby aspect; the gardens horrent with the spiky "Spanish dagger," as I believe it is called, and occasional palmettos, more or less genuine. We saw a picturesque cluster of the real article, four in number, by the road side.

It is a very tropical-looking tree, its straight and sharp leaves radiating from the ends of its branches, which grow only together in a cluster on the summit. When young its trunk involuntarily suggests a species of insane pineapple run to seed; when old it is exceedingly hard, and asserted, like "the herb Pantagruelion," to be capable of resisting both fire and sword. One of the most popular banners displayed during the secession movement in South Carolina represented "Abe of the West," axe in hand, endeavoring in vain, to split a palmetto log.

Fort Moultrie is, as the newspapers will tell you, "an enclosed water battery, having a front on the south, or water side, of a depth of about three hundred, built with salient and re-entering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party or by regular approaches." That is to say, provided it is not exposed to the fire of a hostile garrison in Fort Sumter. Passing along its narrow and not very deep moat, we joined the throng of spectators at the entrance.

Here a couple of soldiers on guard, with crossed muskets and bayonets, blocked the way, and an officer (I believe a lieutenant,) responded to many applications for admission, according few. A sick man was carried out, a quantity of newly washed linen, a negress in a pyramidal turban of bright colors, half a dozen recruits, a cheese and a bottle of whiskey were passed in. Unable ourselves to obtain the privilege of entrance, we strolled around the fort, looking seaward. A more fortunate acquaintance whom I encountered in the return to the city gave me some few particulars as to the look of the interior.

The cannon disabled by Major Anderson still lie in picturesque confusion: all smoke-stained and discolored below the ramparts, though their spikes have been removed. They were twelve in number, pointed directly towards Fort Sumter, hence the gallant Kentuckian's object is apparent,—the frustration of any attempt to stop him during his removal. Why they have not been placed on gun carriages my informant was unable to conjecture; possibly for lack of the same. All the other guns are loaded and levelled, one or two at Fort Sumter, the rest commanding what is now the only water approach to the city, Maffet's Channel, six or ten sunken vessels effectually blockading the other. Thus, any vessel endeavoring to enter the harbor against the will of the commander of Fort Moultrie, could, and probably would be destroyed or disabled—in case that formidable Fort Sumter did not interfere.

For the rest, all was preparation within Fort Moultrie; huge stacks of barrels of sand, covered with hides shielding the guns, the apparatus for heating shot and shell in order, the powder magazine buried in sand, sentinels on the look out everywhere, and drilling in progress perpetually. That its present occupants will fight bravely and desperately, and hold it to the last extremity, admits of no question.

Resignation of a Senator.

Springfield, Ill., Jan 18, 1861.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate:

Sir: By resolutions adopted in both branches of the General Assembly and supported by the members of the party in the majority, it has been conceded that a decided majority of the people in this State voted at the last election in favor of a call of a convention to amend the Constitution; satisfied that it is *not* the design of the party in the majority in either branch of the General Assembly to respond to and in good faith carry out the will of the people thus emphatically declared; satisfied that it *is* the design of the majority to enact laws, which, in my judgment, will be in open and plain violation of the Constitution, for the purpose of being able to offer to the people the protest, in justification of their course, that the Constitution requires no amendment, and that the people did not really know what they wanted, or were about when they voted in favor of the call of such convention; satisfied that if the majority party do permit a bill providing for the call of such convention to pass the General Assembly, it will be done only as a blind to cover up their real designs, with the assurances that it will be returned, with the objections of the executive, in pursuance of a programme already agreed upon; satisfied that it is the design of the majority party in the general assembly to enact a militia law, the provisions of which, as already submitted to one branch hereof, are in utter disregard and contempt of the Constitution; against all of which, as well as all other violations of the Constitution, and every disregard of the wishes of the people, I hereby enter my solemn protest; and satisfied, finally, that the objects for which my constituents sent me here will not be promoted by my remaining any longer a member of this Senate, I have this day transmitted to the Governor my resignation, and now beg leave, respectfully, to vacate my seat. Respectfully, AUSTIN BROOKS.

The Cruise of the Brooklyn.

The Norfolk *Day Book* gives the following particulars of the cruise of the Brooklyn, which has just returned to Norfolk:

As it is well known, she went down the coast to Charleston harbor, and would have gone in, or at least would have attempted it, but for the fact that just as she got off the mouth of the river she met and spoke a small rough looking schooner coming outside the harbor, carrying no flag. "Where are you bound?" was asked by one of the officers of the Brooklyn.

"Philadelfy," answered the schooner. The schooner then imparted the intelligence that the Star of the West had attempted to enter the harbor, had 18 or 20 shots fired into her, and she thought it imprudent for the Brooklyn to venture in.

The Brooklyn rounded to and was surprised that the schooner did not proceed to sea. It was also observed that a steamer came out of the harbor and talked with the schooner—then took her in tow until she was some distance from the Brooklyn.

The steamer finally went back, and the schooner made her way leisurely into the harbor. It now occurred to those on board the Brooklyn that the sailors on the schooner wore black silk hats, standing collars and "store clothes," and the impression soon prevailed that the schooner was one of the guard vessels that had been sent out to intercept the Brooklyn. The Brooklyn made no attempt to enter the harbor, but remained outside until she started homeward. She arrived in Hampton Roads about dark last night, and came to anchor under the guns of Fortress Monroe, in or near the spot occupied by the Great Eastern when she was off Old Point.

We learn that none of the guns on the Brooklyn were loaded or even unlashed for the purpose, nor was the slightest preparation for action made on board during the whole cruise. The sailors on board were divided in sentiment, some being Southern men in feeling, whilst others were influenced by Northern views. As for the officers, nothing could be gained from them, they were perfectly mum on all the various subjects connected with the ships on her cruise. They who discussed the subject at all did so privately. The two officers who sent in their resignations the day before the Brooklyn sailed were on board during the whole cruise. The acceptance of their resignations had not been received up to the sailing of the Brooklyn, and they were compelled to remain on board until they were absolved from their oaths of office. The destination of the Brooklyn is unknown. She is at this time in the Roads, and it is believed that she will proceed to New York, but there is nothing certain about her future movements. Her crew should be paid off and discharged.

An Oppressed People.

The Charleston correspondent of the N. Y. *Post*, says:

I was leaving Milledgeville, Georgia, in the cars, within the last fortnight, when passing through a little wood, we heard the baying of blood hounds, as in pursuit of *something*. The conversation of two of my neighbors (they sat in the seat fronting me,) informed me that the object of the chase was "a damned Yankee peddler"—what his offence might have been, or of what crime he was suspected, I could not gather. "I reckon," said one of the speakers—a coarse imperfectly-shaven, long-haired Georgian—with tobacco-stained teeth, and cunning, deep-set eyes, "that fellow begins to sweat behind his ears now;" and then turning to his companion with a sort of dolorous whine, perfectly indescribable, and which I shall never forget, he asked, "*Was there ever people oppressed as we be.*"

THE GREAT CLOSING OUT
Sale of our Entire Stock
Of Winter Goods,
Will commence MONDAY, January 14th, 1861. Look for extraordinary bargains. W. M. ROSS & CO.
ja13-b33-1m No. 167 and 169 Lake street.

SENSIBLE!
Those Hand Knit
WORSTED GOODS,
ADAPTED TO THE CLIMATE
And the Holidays.
Manufactured and sold by
ADDISON GRAVES,
78..........Lake Street..........78.

HOW THEY SAVE THEIR FUNDS OUT WEST!!
THE GREAT FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.
$300,000.
Milwaukee, January 1st, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago,
Gents:—I have succeeded in removing from the ruins the City Safe. It was in the fifth story, and fell a distance of fifty feet, and remained in the fire forty-two hours. One of the castors and plates were melted off, also the knobs. From the appearance of the safe, if it had been any other but Herring's, I should have said the contents were used up. A great deal of interest was manifested by every one to see it opened, and various opinions expressed as to the safety of its contents. One individual offered to bet a hat if any water had run inside of it that it had formed ice. Another said, Herring's were good, but no safe could stand that fall and fire. It contained a large amount of orders, notes, bonds, mortgages, assessment rolls, etc., valued at over $80,000. Everything was in just as good order as when put in, except a slight discoloration by steam.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
MORE MONEY SAVED IN THE MILWAUKIE FIRE.
LETTER NO. 2.
Milwaukee, January 2d, 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co, Chicago.
Gents:—I took from the ruins of the late fire another Herring's Safe yesterday. This safe was in the ruins sixty hours, and to give you an idea of the fire through which it passed it is only necessary to say that the knobs, plates and castors of the Safe were melted off. Pieces of iron window caps, gas pipes, letter presses and stoves, lay where the safe did and were melted into one mass. It having fallen from the third story and was bedded so far under the brick that we could not fix upon its locality until yesterday, or else it would have been sooner removed from the ruins. It belonged to the Superintendent of Public Schools, and contained a very great amount of valuable papers, records and $550 in money. The contents were all right, not even a smell of fire from them.
Yours truly, LANSING BONNELL.
Herrings' Patent Champion Safes, though so often tested, never fail to save their contents. Only Depot in the West is at 40 State street.
HERRING & CO.

STANTON'S,
No. 43....Clark Street....No. 43
NEXT TO SHERMAN HOUSE,
FAMILY GROCERIES
UNEXCELLED IN
QUALITY AND VARIETY.
SOLE AGENT FOR
Amelung's Celebrated Boneless
HAMS,
Westphalia Cure, Superior Quality and Flavor.
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
IN CANS.
SWEET CORN, TOMATOES,
GREEN PEAS, LIMA BEANS,
MUSHROOMS, FRESH PEACHES,
RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES,
PINE APPLES, OLIVES.
FISH, IN CANS.
FRESH SALMON, LOBSTER,
TURTLE SOUP, HERRING.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting sick headache, of hepatic disease constituting bilious headache, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of nervous headache, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named Neuralgia.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it neither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abcesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs. Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any Druggists. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a real blessing.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over Excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Fact worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the throbbing temple, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food. How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache,
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Costiveness.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative,

IMPROVING THE APPETITE,

Giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have

Prevented and Relieved

a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the

Absence of any Disagreeable Taste,

renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

Special Notices.

How to do it!—If you wish a head of rich, ... use LYON'S KATHAIRON, the best and most popular preparation ever made. It is immense ... excellence. It removes all Dandruff, prevents the Hair from falling out, restores and ..., and is delightfully perfumed. Sold every... ja11-1m

Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio.—Before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, personally came John Lee, who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he had been suffering with Chronic Diarrhœa for upwards of two years, and had consulted, and ... from all the principal ... in Philadelphia and Cincinnati, but all to ... he received no relief. At last he was ... a mere skeleton without even the hope of ... relief; but, by the advice of a friend, was ... to try HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and, to his utter surprise, found ... from the first trial; and in less than two months, ... perfectly cured of his complaint, and is recovering his strength of body, and ... and cheerfully gives this certificate, in the ... others afflicted like himself may be benefited. JOHN LEE.
... and subscribed to before me, August 21, 1858. C. F. HANSELMAN, Justice of the Peace, No. 41 Western st., Cincinnati, O.

To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises, or ..., its effect is magical and certain. Harness ... Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure ... Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. ... of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its ... application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease. ... horse owner should have this remedy at hand, ... timely use at the first appearance of Lameness ... effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render ... otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. ... For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, Agent, 70 State street. nol6-ly

Greeley's Bourbon Bitters.— ... Bitters possess all the nourishing and ... properties of Pure Old Bourbon Whisky, ... considered the most efficacious Tonic and ..., as well as the most agreeable Stomachic ... to the public. As a tonic for Old People, ... convalescent invalids, and all weakly ... they cannot be surpassed; in all cases of Weakness, debility, they will give immediate relief, and ... strong healthy tone to the system. A trial ... their merits over all other Tonics now in ... Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Dyspepsia, ... Diseases and Liver Complaints, they are an ... remedy, and are a certain preventive of ... Fevers. ... in Quart Bottles, in cases of one and two ... for sale by Druggists and Grocers every... A. W. GREELEY, Proprietor, No. 68 ... Boston, Mass. J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, No. 70 State street, Chicago.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery
Medical Discovery cures Erysipelas.
Medical Discovery cures Canker.
Medical Discovery cures Nursing Sore Mouth.
Medical Discovery cures Humor of the Eyes.
Medical Discovery cures Scald Head.
Medical Discovery cures Running of the Ear.
Medical Discovery cures Ulcerated Sore Leg.
Medical Discovery cures Lepra.
Medical Discovery cures Rheumatism.
Medical Discovery cures Salt Rheum.
Medical Discovery cures Dyspepsia.
Medical Discovery Regulates the Bowels.
Medical Discovery Regulates the Kidneys.
Medical Discovery Regulates the Liver.
Medical Discovery has cured Dropsy.
... are sick, and do not know what the matter ... you have an inward humor. Try Kennedy's Discovery. ... by all Druggists.

Music Stores.

BEST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
M. HIGGINS,
(Successors to Higgins Brothers,)
117 Randolph Street......No. 117
... place in the city where all kinds of Music ... Music can be found. Do not forget ... 117 Randolph street, near the corner of ... Orders from the country promptly attended to.

LARGEST WHOLESALE HOUSE IN ... Musical Instruments and Strings.
JULIUS BAUER,
... South Clark Street, Chicago,
... and Importer of Musical Instruments ... having connection with manufacturing ... Leipsic, Dresden, England and Paris ... to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals ... article in their line, at
LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES.
J. BAUER.

DRUMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
... AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS,
... South Clark Street, Chicago.

DODWORTH'S MUSIC STORE,
No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y.
... and Dealer in Foreign and American Music and Musical Merchandise. ... for the Piano Forte by the best masters; ... Dance and Military Music ... Forte, sent by mail, postage free ... Quadrille Bands, small or large Orchestras ... "Journal for Brass Bands," a new ... Music, is issued on the 15th of each ... at $1.25 or $15 per annum; also the ... Medleys, &c. ... The instrumental parts in these ... HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

... AND EAR.—
DR. CADWELL,
OCULIST AND AURIST, ...

... IS MAUSS,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, ...

Plumbing.

D. McFARLANE'S
... Steam Fitting
—AND—
PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT.
... La Salle Street, Chicago,
DEALER IN
... FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And Manufacturer of
... KINDS OF STEAM WORK.
TO THE TRADE;
... supplied with tools and every article in the ... and Plumbing Business. Re-Gilding ... done to order. ... Factory 167 and 169 East Washington street.

Scales,

...YEE & FORSYTH,
Manufacturing Company
...ALES,
...RGLAR PROOF
...FES,
...rucks, Baggage Bar...
...aw Mills, &c.
... SPENCER, Agent,
106 South Water St., Chicago.

...HCOCK'S
...lum Scales !
...factured by
...ITCHCOCK,
...al-st., Chicago.
... Scales Repaired.

...'S STANDARD SCALES.
... DICKERSON,
... Randolph, Chicago, Ill.
... Level. No Check ... received on ...

...am Dye Works.

... YORK STEAM DYE WORKS,
...M. YERBURY,
...rk street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Illinois.
... Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen ... Straw Bonnet Bleacher and Presser. ... work punctually attended to.

Real Estate.

...IOR STOCK FARM
FOR SALE,
... County, State of Illinois,
...TAINING 394 ACRES.

Miscellaneous.

...'ardly Realised.

...To Horse Owners. Dr. Sweet's...

...Greeley's Bourbon Bitters...

...Kennedy's Medical Discovery...

...Constipation or Costiveness...

...A Real Blessing...

CEPHALIC PILLS
CURE
SICK HEADACHE.
CURE
NERVOUS HEADACHE
CURE
ALL KINDS OF
HEADACHE.

...PROVING THE APPETITE...

Prevented and Relieved

...BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!...

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

Music Stores.

...EST MUSIC HOUSE IN CHICAGO.
...M. HIGGINS,
...Randolph Street.....No. 117

...GEST WHOLESALE ...Instruments and Strings. JULIUS BAUER.
...LOWEST NEW YORK PRICES. J. BAUER.

...UMS AND BRASS INSTRUMENTS. JULIUS BAUER, MANUFACTURER OF ...BRASS INSTRUMENTS. ...Clark Street, Chicago.

...WORTH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 6 Astor Place, N. Y. ...HARVEY B. DODWORTH, Director of Dodworth's Band.

Eye and Ear.

...AND EAR.— ...CADWELL, ...AND EAR.

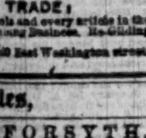
...IS MAUSS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN, ...TELESCOPES...

Plumbing.

...McFARLANE'S ...Steam Fitting ...AND ...ING ESTABLISHMENT. ...Salle Street, Chicago, ...PRACTICAL PLUMBER, And Manufacturer of ...KINDS OF STEAM WORK. TO THE TRADE; ...

Scales.

...FAIRBANKS & FORSYTH, ...SCALES, ...



...Dye Works.

...YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, ...

Real Estate.

...STOCK FARM FOR SALE, ...County, State of Illinois, ...CONTAINING 394 ACRES.

Educational.

INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING. —Mechanical, Architectural and Topographical Drawing taught by PROF. W. THEO. KRAUSCH, Graduate of the Polytechnical Institute of Dresden, and of Mining Academy of Freyberg, Saxony. Office No. ... Dearborn street, Room ... Office hours ... to ... A. M.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY
AT LAKE FOREST, ILL.

The Spring Term of this Institution, conducted by Rev. ... Gunnison, D. D., and Daughters, will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 6th of February. It has Rooms, and greatest accommodations for Boarding ... a careful supervision, and the best advantages in all respects for an accomplished female education.

Circulars, containing Terms, Course of Study, References, &c., may be had on application by mail or otherwise.

Lake Forest, Jan. 8th, 1861.

Money and Exchange.

MONEY TO LOAN
At Ten Per Cent.

From one to five years, in sums to suit, on First-Class securities in the city or country. Business Paper wanted at 55 Clark street. P. F. DOWNING & CO.

WANTED—Land Warrants.
APPLY TO
J. L. LEE,
51 Clark street, corner Lake.

EXCHANGE ON
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
Wanted by BENJ. F. QUIMBY & CO., Commission Merchants No. 18½ S. W. st.

WANTED.—R. K. SWIFT,
JOHNSON & CO'S
CERTIFICATES WANTED.
Apply to DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO., 51 Clark street.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on Good Improved Farms in this State.
CHAMBERS, LEE & CO., 122 Lake street.

MONEY LOANED
on first-class securities at the
Banking Office of Wm. H. Rice & Co.,
No. 63 Clark Street.
Three to five years' Loans at 10 per cent. Short Paper discounted. Cash advances on Warehouse Receipts. City Scrip wanted.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties,
Apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange,
MONEY AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Agent for the British Commercial Life Insurance Co., and Notary Public.
No. 6 - - Larmon Block - - No. 6
N. E. cor. of Clark and Washington sts.

JAMES D. SHERMAN.
BANKING, SHIPPING AND COMMISSION,
No. 12 State Street, Up Stairs.
Cash advanced on all kinds of property consigned for sale or shipment.
Cash advanced on Bills of Lading and Warehouse Receipts.
EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Houses to rent. Lots on lease on long time on State street, Wabash, Michigan and Indiana Avenues. Also, on the West Side.
Hotel on Clark street to rent cheap to a good tenant. A most desirable residence to exchange for unproductive property.
Credits given on New York and Boston.

Business Cards.

CHARLES B. WAITE,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
128 Clark Street, Chicago.
Particular attention given to the law of real estate and to the collection of claims within the State of Illinois.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS,
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
30 - - Dearborn Street - - - 30
GEORGE PAYSON. WM. C. REYNOLDS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
REFERENCES.—Reynolds, Ely & Co., I. H. Burch & Co., Chicago; Wm. B. Reynolds & Co., Boston; John M. ... Esq., Port Jefferson; Messrs. Springer & Whiteman, S. S. L'Hommedieu, Esq., Cincinnati; John Andrews, Esq., Pres't Board of Control, D. W. Deshler, President, Columbus, O.; E. S. Ely & Co., George Opdyke & Co., ... New York; Hon. Ira Harris, Hon. Amasa J. Parker, Albany, N. Y.; John G. Deshler, Esq., Buffalo.

CRAWFORD, SHARP & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and China Table Cutlery, Looking Glasses, Coal Oil and British Ware, No. 105 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois.

Stationery, &c.

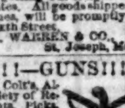
CARTER & STONE, Dealers in
RAGS AND PAPER,
16 South Canal Street ... Chicago, Ill.
J. T. CARTER. M. B. STONE.
Cash paid for all kinds of Cotton and Woolen Rags.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.,
have now on hand the following sizes of printing Paper: ...
And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 5,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do., 200 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery.
1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink, all of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible prices.
Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
BOOK BINDER AND RULER.
I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books of every description, ruled and bound to any desired pattern, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and re-bound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET.
Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street.)

For Pike's Peak.

ST. JOSEPH & PIKE'S PEAK
Transportation Line.
A. WARREN & CO.,
General Freighters to the Mines,
STORAGE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
We have Trains leaving St. Joseph weekly throughout the year, for all parts in the mines, and can give particular and special facilities for getting out freight with dispatch and at reasonable rates. All goods shipped to our care, destined for the mines, will be promptly attended to. Warehouse on Sixth Street.
A. WARREN & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.



GUNS!—GUNS!!—GUNS!!!—
Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, Sharpe's, and every variety of Revolver. Bowie Knives, Tents, Picks, Spades, Gold Scales, Blankets, and all kinds of miner's tools; Powder, Shot, Caps and ammunition generally. Agent for St. Louis Shot. Sole Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake st.

Trusses.

RUPTURES CURED
BY THE
HARD RUBBER BIGGS TRUSS.
This Truss is unlike all others ever used, both in construction and material. Does not constantly press on the rupture, and thereby give a call for a truss for life, like most trusses in use, but presses in four places, bringing the parts together, giving nature a chance to cure, which it does in nearly all cases. Does not press UPON THE CORD, or obstruct circulation; never soils or corrodes, and is always clean and new. Young persons and recent cases always cured. Physicians say it is the ONLY PHILOSOPHICAL TRUSS IN USE. None but those who have suffered with the misery of rupture can appreciate the value of the "Biggs Truss." An illustrated pamphlet, containing all particulars, sent free to any one, by addressing I. B. SEELEY, Exclusive and Sole Agent for the Western States, Office 126 Lake street, Post Office box 4,333, Chicago, Illinois.
Wholesale trade supplied at New York prices.

Oysters.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!!
40 CENTS PER CAN.
We are now selling A No. 1 Baltimore Oysters at Forty Cents per Can, in any quantity. Five Cents ... will be charged where bills are charged on single cans. Orders accompanied with the cash will receive prompt attention.
H. SANBORN, Fruit Dealer, 119 Randolph st.

STEVENS & WEBBER.
OYSTERS,
FRESH FROM BALTIMORE EVERY DAY,
108 - - Randolph Street - - 108
Orders from the country solicited and promptly attended to.

L. B. PLATT & CO.,
OYSTERS
FROM BALTIMORE AND DELAWARE BAY.
65 - - - Randolph Street - - - 65
Orders from the country promptly attended to.

THE ONLY PREPARATION
THAT HAS
STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,
And grows more and more popular every day.
READ THE FOLLOWING:
BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21st, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. ... and I never expected to have it restored. ... I have been able to do ... put up in large bottles and ... I would restore it entirely and permanently. I feel anxious to ... SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Ind., Feb. 5th, 1859.
PROF. O. J. WOOD—Dear Sir: In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.
I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy. Very respectfully yours,
A. M. LATTA.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. ...

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

Daily Arrival and Departure of Mail Trains.

Trains Depart.	Mails Close.	Trains Arrive.
EAST.		
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	10.30 a. m.
4.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	11.00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
6.00 a. m.	10.00 p. m.	[illegible]
5.30 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	10.00 p. m.
SOUTH AND WEST.		
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
9.45 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	[illegible]
11.00 p. m.	9.30 p. m.	6.15 p. m.
DIXON AIR LINE.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	4.10 a. m.
9.00 p. m.	No mail.	2.40 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL—BRANCH.		
9.30 a. m.	9.00 a. m.	7.10 a. m.
8.30 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	2.40 p. m.
BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
11.15 a. m.	9.30 a. m.	5.45 a. m.
11.45 p. m.	9.30 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION.		
2.45 p. m.		10.40 a. m.
ALTON AND ST. LOUIS.		
9.15 a. m.	8.30 a. m.	5.30 a. m.
8.00 p. m.	6.30 p. m.	2.40 p. m.
NORTH AND WEST.		
GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION.		
11.40 a. m.	10.00 a. m.	2.45 a. m.
5.30 p. m.	7.00 p. m.	2.40 p. m.
NORTHWESTERN.		
12.45 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	12.30 p. m.
5.00 p. m.	4.45 p. m.	4.45 p. m.
MILWAUKEE.		
7.45 a. m.	4.45 a. m.	11.30 a. m.
12.30 p. m.	11.00 a. m.	2.40 p. m.

The Last Hours of Chevalier Bunsen.

Dr. McClintock of *The Methodist* writes to that journal from Paris, giving a detailed account of the dying hours of Chevalier Bunsen. The Doctor's narrative is compiled from an article in the *Revue Chretienne*, and is very touching and beautiful. The following are its chief points:

His (Bunsen's) sufferings were very great, but his faith and courage were never shaken. He wished for longer life to complete his unfinished literary undertakings. When it was announced to him definitively that his end was near—that all his plans, arrangements and hopes for this world were to be given up, he received the message as a believing Christian should. His whole demeanor showed that his soul had arisen into that higher atmosphere of light in which earthly things are seen just as they are, and estimated at their true value. Just after the physicians announced that he must die, he rose from his chair and said: "O God, I commend my spirit into Thine hands." Calling his family about him, he spoke to them in substance as follows: "My mind has entered a new stage of thinking and feeling not with regard to my immortal soul, not with regard to Christ, my only Saviour—but with regard to my relation to His body. I now feel that I am about to die." Yet, in this new phase of thought, in this new and solemn relation to the world and to life, he showed himself the same noble soul, the same gentle and loving father and husband, the same Christian patriot, the same ardent lover of liberty throughout the whole world, that he had been in the strength and vigor of his manhood. He spoke of his wife in the most tender and endearing terms, adding, with noble majesty of thought, that "in her he had loved the Eternal." (*In dir liebte ich das Ewige.*) He then gave his parting blessing to his children, one by one. After this, raising his voice, he prayed: "O, God, bless my dear friends, and my dear native land. May God's blessing attend Italy and Italian liberty." He prayed in succession, for Prussia, Germany and England—finally, for the regeneration of the world. One of his last utterances was a grateful recognitions to Niebuhr, who, it will be remembered, had first introduced him into public business, and who had remained his faithful friend through life. He then turned to a servant, who had waited on him with tender care and affection, and thanked him cordially.

On the 29th of October, the sun set in unusual splendor. His attention was called to it. Gazing out of the window, he said, in English: "Yes, it is beautiful. God's love shines in all things." Then, turning his face to those around him, he said, in French: "*Que Dieu vous benisse eternellement.*" (The eternal blessing of God be with you.) Then in German: "Let us depart in Christ. God is life; God is love—willing love, loving will" (*wollendes Lieben, liebendes wollen.*) Then in Latin: "*Christus recognosceur victor; Christus est, est Christus victor*" (Christ is acknowledged conqueror; Christ is; he is the conquering Christ. For him to live, is to conquer.) There is no death in God. I see Christ, and through Christ I see God. Christ, our Creator, sees us; and He must become all in all. These few words of mine are spoken, not for display, but in the bosom of my family and among my dear friends. I am dying; and I have a desire to depart. I desire the kind remembrance of all good men. I offer the blessing of an aged man to all who desire it. I die in peace with all mankind. * * * *

Those who *live in Christ*—who live in the love of Christ—they *are* Christ's; those who do not live by the life of Christ are not Christ's. Apart from this, names, and creeds, and churches are *nothing*. * * *

I see clearly that we all are sinners. We have *nothing* unless we have Christ in God; we have no life, except so far as we live in God. Sinners as we are, in God we have eternal life. All else is nothing. Christ is the Son of God; and we are the children of God only so far as the spirit of God's love is in us."

These were the last words of Bunsen.

WESTERN MATTERS.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Janesville Republican says, on Monday last a young lady named Ellen Gilmore, while standing in a mill in Fort Atkinson, got caught in the machinery, and was so badly injured, that she died immediately. Her right arm and neck were broken, and she was otherwise bruised and injured.

HORSE THIEVES.—The gentry are still at their work in this county. We learn that a valuable horse was stolen from the stable of Mr. Stevens, of Port Byron, last week. The thief was tracked into Iowa where all traces of him were lost. He probably has made good his escape, and joined his confederates.—*Rock Island Register.*

THE OQUAWKA BANK ROBBERY.—Litten, who was arrested for robbing S. S. Phelps & Co.'s bank safe, and confessed the crime, implicated Mr. William H. Phelps, as being connected with the robbery. Mr. Phelps was examined and honorably discharged, Litten himself acknowledging afterwards that he had accused him falsely. About $2,000 in currency and all the gold taken have been recovered, making nearly two-thirds of the amount lost, recovered.

P. S.—We learn that Wm. Litten, named above, broke jail on Friday night, and escaped. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 9¼ inches high, light curly hair, light complexion, no whiskers, blue eyes, and rather slim built.

COTTON FOR THE EAST.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: Cotton is again commencing to move by way of Cincinnati, notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of political affairs. Recently some 800 bales went East by the Little Miami Road, and about the same number were delivered to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Road.

SNOW STORM.—The heaviest fall of snow occurred last evening we have experienced for several years. It came down in regular New England style, accompanied by a strong wind which heaped the falling flakes in drifts, and hurled them against the windows and doors, filling up every cranny and crevice. At least eight inches of snow fell. The weather was warm, and the snow consequently very compact.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal, 16th.*

A HUMBUG.—There is not a doubt but Prof. Wiard's ice-boat is a humbug. The last reports state that in attempting to get on the ice the other day at Prairie du Chien, some of the machinery was broken, so that for the present a test cannot be had. That craft is worth more to exhibit at agricultural fairs, at a dime a sight, than for any useful purpose.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Beloit *Journal* states that Rev. Chauncey Eddy, a Congregational minister of that city, while speaking at a monthly concert, suddenly fell back, dead. He was for a long time agent for the American Board of Missions.

DANGERS OF "COASTING."—A boy named Edward Podburger was killed yesterday while sliding down hill. Going down the hill he was run over by a team, and so badly injured that he died very soon after.—*Madison (Wis.) Journal.*

HORSE THIEVES.—The people of Lacon, in this State, are greatly troubled with horse thieves just now. The detectives are after them.

SUICIDE.—We learn from the inquest taken before Justice Roth, of this city, that on Monday, the 14th inst., Harriet Clark, aged about 20 years, committed suicide, at the dwelling-house of her uncle, Mr. Horace Lathrop, in the township of Pittsfield, by taking strychnine. The cause of the act is supposed to have been breach of promise.—*Ann Arbor Journal, Jan. 16th.*

VALUABLE MILLS BURNED.—A passenger from Chicago this morning says some valuable grist mills at White Pigeon, on the Michigan Southern Railroad, were burning last night when the train passed there. They were valued at $12,000, and owned by a Mr. Buntos, of Chicago.—*Cleveland Plaindealer, 15th.*

A TRUNK ROBBED.—Mr. C. Carpenter, of McLeansboro', Illinois, left Cincinnati the other morning for this city. He had a trunk with him at the depot, but forgot to get a check for it. Arriving here he telegraphed for it, but got no intelligence respecting it until a few days afterwards, when he returned to Cincinnati and ascertained that on the evening of the day he left there the trunk had been claimed and directions given to send it to Morris, the midway station between Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Conductor Hall found the trunk at Morris, robbed of all its contents except some letters. The trunk contained notes and accounts of considerable value, and title bonds for real estate. The value of the papers is estimated at $10,000. Detectives have been put on the lookout, but no information of the thief has yet been obtained.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SELKIRK—A CATHEDRAL AND BISHOP'S PALACE CONSUMED.—The Red River *Nor'wester* of the 17th December, contains an account of the burning of a Catholic Cathedral and the Bishop's Palace adjoining, both of which were completely destroyed, causing a loss of about $125,000. The fire originated in the kitchen of the Bishop's residence, where two servant girls were engaged making tallow candles. They put about sixty pounds of tallow in an immense kettle on the stove, which, boiling over, set the house on fire. The police being attached to the Cathedral, both were rapidly overrun by the flames. An old blind man by the name of Ducharme perished in the conflagration. Large massive oil paintings, valuable furniture and effects, about $800 in money, a choice library of 4,000 volumes, a large quantity of provisions—all were lost.

The cathedral, says the *Nor'wester*, was beyond all question the largest edifice in Rupert's Land. Its dimensions were: Length 100 feet; breadth, 60; height of walls, 40; height of spire, 100. The foundations were laid in 1832, and it was until the present year that it was completely finished. The structure is said to have been vastly superior in symmetry and elegant finish, to the magnificent Cathedral of St. Michael's, at Toronto, considered the most imposing on this continent.

EMEUTE IN BELOIT COLLEGE.—Thirteen students were expelled from the Beloit College on Friday of last week, for a violation of the rule against leaving town without permission from the Faculty. They were all "Sophs." On the occasion of their departure some of the Junior class and a few other students hired a band, and, forming a procession, escorted them out of town. Considerable excitement prevailed in the city in relation to the matter, and the students had a large number of sympathizers, although every one thought they were to blame.

—A passenger train on the Northwestern Railway, a few days since, ran over an intoxicated fellow on the track. He was so insensible to the magnitude of the misfortune as to remark to the conductor, while he looked at his lacerated limbs, "It's too bad; I did'nt mean to stop the train!"—*Manitowoc Democrat.*

A FEARFUL WARNING.—As the oldest daughter of Mrs. Lemuel Holmes was preparing for church on Sunday last, says the Janesville *Republican*, she threw back her head and asked if her neck was clean, and immediately fell down crying "a pin, a pin!" She began to choke and grow black, and struggled as if she must die, while the pin, which she had held held in her mouth, stuck fast in her windpipe. Two doctors were summoned, and after a skillful operation, which lasted three hours, succeeded in opening the throat and extracting the dangerous intruder. The patient was under the influence of chloroform. She is now doing well. Keep pins out of the mouth.

A MAN KILLED BY THE CARS.—An Irishman named Thomas Riley, residing in Allen, and a track hand on the Michigan Southern Railroad, met a terrible death on Saturday morning last, about half a mile east of the station of Allen. He was from 35 to 50 years of age, had a wife and three children, and was an honest, industrious man, considered not to be much given to drink. His remains were found in the morning, but a little distance from his house, shockingly torn and scattered about, having been run into by the night train, going west, leaving Jonesville at 3:12 A. M.—*Jonesville Independent, Jan. 17.*

FUNERAL OF EX GOVERNOR RANSOM.—The remains of ex-Governor Ransom, of this State, were recently brought here from Kansas, and his funeral took place last Sunday from St. Luke's Church. Rev. Mr. Willard preached a most eloquent and touching sermon, after which the remains were followed by a large concourse of our citizens to their last resting place in Mountain Home Cemetery.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph, Jan. 16.*

Prof. Wood's
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL.
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR

PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR

Is precisely what its name indicates, for, while pleasant to the taste it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all. So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted to, AS TO ACT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE, AND HENCE SOOTHE THE WEAKEST STOMACH, and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. ... world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical science, and also by those who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease, and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Melancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Languor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, so fearfully fatal if unattended to in time, called

Female Weakness and Irregularities.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general Derangement of the Urinary Organs, Pains in the Back, Side and between the Shoulders, Predisposition to Slight Colds, Hacking and continued Cough, Emaciation, Difficulty of Breathing, and indeed we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked. And as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promoting, in fact, all the excretions and secretions of the system, it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water; hence all travelers should have a bottle with them, and all should take a table-spoonful at least before eating. As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits, students, ministers, and literary men. And all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they would find an agreeable, pleasant and efficient remedy against those evils which rob them of their beauty; for beauty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's relief. Taken a month or two before the final trial she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety. THERE IS NO MISTAKE ABOUT IT, THIS CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT. MOTHERS, TRY IT! And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also of your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they too would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never failing affection will unerringly point you to Prof. Wood's Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, PROPRIETOR,
444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar a bottle.
Wholesale and Retail Agents, Chicago: John D. Park, Fuller, Finch & Co., J. H. Reed & Co., Smith & Dwyer & Co., Lord & Smith, and Gale Bros.

THE NEW AMERICAN
WATCH,
MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS.

In order to meet the requirements of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us we have lately issued a new style of Watch on the three quarter plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss Watch manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of PRACTICAL RESULTS, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these watches:

Hon. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, Maine,
N. P. WILLIS, New York,
HORACE GREELEY,
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York,
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Lieut. H. A. WISE, U. S. N.,
S. I. PRIME, D. D., White Plains,
Gen'l. G. P. MORRIS, New York,
JOHN G. SAXE, Vermont,
Hon. N. P. BANKS, Mass.,
FRANK LESLIE,
WM. H. CARY, New York,
NORMAN WIARD, Wisconsin,
Prof. BARTLETT, West Point,
Col. W. J. HARDEE, U. S. A.,
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CAUTION.—As our watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is not accompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
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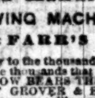
J. T. & E. M. EDWARDS,
Agents for the American Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., keep constantly on hand a good supply of the celebrated Watch at wholesale and retail, No. 101 Clark street, Larmon Block.



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COPPERSMITHS,
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COMMERCIAL PRINTERS,
No. 122 ..... Lake Street ..... No. 122
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NIGHT SCAVENGER.—Charles ... will attend to the cleaning of privy vaults ... P. O. Box ...

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HOME INSURANCE.

The Union Insurance
AND
TRUST COMPANY
Chartered by the Legislature of Illinois.
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AETNA INSURANCE COMP'Y,
HARTFORD, CONN.
Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital and Surplus, - - - $2,194,100.02
FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS
Taken at Liberal Terms and Rates.
Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents, for terms of one to five years.
ASSETS, JAN. 1, 1860.

PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,000,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		94,100 00
	Par Val.	Mkt. Val.
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	116,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call, and in agents' hands		$94,146 22
Claims unadjusted and not due	$179,987 88	
Total		3,194,100 02

Applications received, and Polices issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois.

Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by

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HUBBARD & HUNT,
Agents for Chicago,
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PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
January 1st, 1860.
CASH CAPITAL ... $400,000 00
SURPLUS ... 188,852 31

ASSETS.
Cash on hand, and in Bank ... $27,300 00
Cash in the hands of and due from Agents ... 54,151 16
Real Estate, unincumbered ... 6,350 00
Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate ... 59,000 00
Amount loaned on pledged Bank Stock ... 16,200 00
Amount loaned otherwise secured ... 1,000 00
Par Val. Mk't. Val.
Fifty Shares U. S. Trust Co.'s Stock, New York ... [illegible]
New York Bank Stock ... [illegible]
Hartford Bank Stock ... [illegible]
Waterbury Bank Stock ... [illegible]
Stafford Bank Stock, Stafford ... [illegible]
Holyoke Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks ... [illegible]
N. Haven Water Pr. Co.'s Stocks ... [illegible]
Hartford City Bonds ... [illegible]
Col. Peq. and Ind. R. R. Bonds ... [illegible]
Accumulated interest on investments ... [illegible]

Total Assets ... [illegible]
Total Liabilities - - - $40,704.53
H. KELLOGG, Secretary.

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No. 1 Loomis Building,
Corner Clark and Water streets, Chicago.
Applications for insurance, or the renewal of policies, and all business connected with the office, may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies, on as favorable terms as any other responsible Companies; and we also will be happy to see the confidence of the public by an honorable course of dealing.
M. MAGILL, General Agent, at 51 and 53 West Third street, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or Southwestern States must be addressed.

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PHILADELPHIA.
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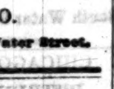

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In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first class Residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c., in Chicago, Illinois and other States. We also give strict attention to the Graining of Wood and Marbles, and solicit your orders, confident of executing them to your entire satisfaction.
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WALL PAPER!
LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF
NEW PATTERNS
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Sewing Machines.

SEWING MACHINES.
L. CORNELL & CO'S
Family and Manufacturing
$40 SEWING MACHINES.
TAGGART & FARR'S PATENT.
We are happy to say to the thousands who are using our Machines, and the thousands that want them, that EACH MACHINE NOW BEARS THE PATENT LICENSE STAMP OF GROVER & BAKER, ELIAS HOWE, JR., and all persons selling or using them secure against any molestation.
Our Machines are now just where we want them: in direct competition and as equally popular as those with the best made and highest priced machines in any market, and they are still sold at $40 and $50, including Hemmers (of which we have several styles), Needles, and everything necessary to their use in family or shop. This is no fiction; we have practically ... a FIRST-CLASS MACHINE IN MARKET.
In justice to our Machines as well as our customers we offer to REFUND THE MONEY in sixty days for any machine which does not wholly satisfy the purchaser. Their features alone make our machine worth much more than any other, as there is necessarily some risk to buying most machines.
A few of its superior qualities are these:—It uses a straight needle; has great space under the arm; sews from two spools, neither being fastened and exposed both in sight; turns on hinges; is secured from dust; no oil; its feeder is greater than any other machine; it has but two regulating screws; the driving wheel it curtain out side of table; it requires no alteration for all varieties of work; it will certainly do ... GREATER VARIETY OF WORK THAN ANY MACHINE ... among the hundred with which we are acquainted; ...
We can safely say that no piece of labor-saving machinery ever grew so rapidly into universal favor as our sewing machines. Three years have placed them in the first ranks of first-class machines, and though our manufacturing facilities have been largely increased we have not been able to supply the demands during the past season. We can now fill all orders. We have also the REFRIGERATOR HEMMER and can now defy the world to produce better instruments for doing all kinds of domestic sewing. Let every one who is interested in the great improvements in Sewing Machines, whether they wish to purchase or not, send for a Descriptive Circular and Samples of Sewing.
We must caution the public against unprincipled parties who have claimed to be agents, ... in selling their ... We only sell our ... machines, ... Taggart & Farr's Patent, and are the sole proprietors in the eight Northwestern States. Address
L. CORNELL & CO.,
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Call at 138 Lake street, (Up-Stairs.)

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The subscriber is prepared to furnish TYPE in large or small quantities, direct from the foundry, ... Printing Presses, ... supplied with a large stock ... Ink, Wood Type, ... ready for delivery ...
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SMALL WARES, BUTTONS
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Worsted Goods, Hosiery, Gaiters, &c. Dress Trimmings, Combs, ... Gloves and Hosiery. The trade is respectfully invited to examine the above goods, which will be sold for
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A. GRAVES,
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HOYT & PEIRCE,
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Wholesale Depot for Messrs. A. M. Bininger & Co.'s celebrated Standard Medicinal Specialties, designed especially for the Medical Profession and the Family.
Bininger's Celebrated OLD LONDON DOCK GIN.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Port Gin.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Zouave Bourbon of 1848, reserve.
Bininger's Celebrated Old Kentucky Bourbon.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Medicinal Cognac.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Port Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Sherry Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Pure Madeira Wine.
Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Wheat Tonic.
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Bininger's Celebrated Genuine Apple Cordial, from Bininger's Home-stead.
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Also, Bininger's Bouquet Bourbon, Cognac and Gin, besides many other varieties, all put up in handsomely labeled quart bottles, of one and two dozen in a case especially for druggists and first-class grocers. Always enquire for and take none but Bininger's.
Also, for sale retail by all Druggists.
HOYT & PEIRCE.

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IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE,
63 - - - Lake Street - - - 63
We offer to the trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—
6,000 boxes TIN PLATE,
5,400 bdls SHEET IRON,
600 " RUSSIA IRON,
150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,
20,000 " BRIGHT AND ANNEALED WIRE,
225 casks SHEET ZINC,
10 tons PIG TIN,
15,000 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,
70 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz. AXES,
1,500 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
90 tons SAD IRONS.
TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake sts.

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Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS & SHOES,
No. 32 Lake Street, corner of Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large and desirable stock of goods, which they will sell very cheap to cash and prompt paying trade. Agents for Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes in all the States without exception.

HATS, CAPS,
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AT WHOLESALE.
1860. FALL TRADE. 1860
WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE,
25 ..... LAKE ST., CHICAGO 25
Have in store a very LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK of the above goods, and are fully prepared to compete successfully with the best Eastern firms in VARIETY, QUALITY AND PRICES and solicit a call from all prompt paying merchants.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 20 ..... LAKE STREET ..... NO. 20
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a general stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

1860 FALL TRADE 1860
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
33 and 35 Lake street, Chicago,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing,
And Dealers in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Cloths, Coatings, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tailors' Trimmings, &c. &c.
Our Stock is large and well assorted, and will be sold At the Lowest Prices.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,
Nos. 31 and 33 South Water street,
Importers and Jobbers of Goods for Men's Wear.
They are now daily receiving their usual large and varied stock for the Fall Trade, to which they invite your attention. Their stock consists in part of Broadcloths, of all colors and grades, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Black and Fancy Doeskins, Blue and Black Pilots, Black and Colored Moscow Beavers, Brown, Black, Blue and all colors of Castor Beavers, Silk and Valentia Vestings of all grades and styles, SATINETS of all grades and styles. Also, a full and complete stock of Tailors' Trimmings.
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SCOTT'S REPORT OF FASHIONS.

TIN PLATE AND
HARDWARE.
We offer the following at the lowest market rates:
5,000 Boxes Tin Plate, assorted sizes.
3,000 Bundles Sheet Iron, Nos. 16 to 28.
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1,000 Bundles Wire, assorted Nos. 0 to 20.
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A full assortment of Hardware, Tinners' Tools, Japanned and Pressed Tinware, Rivets, Ears, &c.
WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,
No. 176 Lake street.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
C. C. COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Sateriee, Cook & Co.)
16 & 18 - STATE STREET - 16 & 18
Wholesale Grocers
AND DEALERS IN
DRIED FRUITS, FISH,
WOODEN WARE, &c.,
Invite the attention of Country Merchants to their stock, which they offer at Lowest Cash Prices.
C. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 ..... STATE STREET ..... 16 & 18

No. 27 Lake Street, } IRON BLOCK { No. 42 Wabash Av.
REMOVAL.
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
Compelled by their increasing business to seek larger quarters, have removed from their old stand, nearly opposite to the above spacious stores in
BURCH'S IRON BLOCK.
Where they will be able to offer at wholesale, a still larger and more varied stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery, and Notions.
Customers will always find us with full lines known brands of HEAVY DOMESTICS, bought at first hands, and offered at a small advance, together with a large stock of
WOOLENS SHAWLS DRESS GOODS &C.
We shall continue our motto
"LOW PRICES WIN."
And invite the attention of all close, prompt paying buyers.

1860 FALL TRADE. 1860
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
42, 44 and 46
WABASH AVENUE,
DRY GOODS
JOBBERS.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut;
ALSO,
CHAMBER DINING ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood-Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
School Furniture on hand and to Order.
Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

WE OFFER FOR SALE AT
low prices,
500 Boxes Soap. 200 Boxes Starch.
100 Kegs Sal Soda. 100 Kegs S. C. Soda.
200 Boxes Saleratus. 25 Boxes Potash.
100 Boxes Concentrated Lye.
WILLIAM LITTLE & CO.,
125 South Water St.
SUGAR &C.
50 Hhds Sugar. 100 Bbls Sugar. 50 Bbs Sugar.
100 Bbls N. Y. Syrup. 50 Bbls Molasses.
WM. LITTLE & CO., 125 South Water St.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in Hides, Wool, Pelts, Seeds and Pork. Factory on corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
SOUTH CHICAGO.—The taxes for 1860 are now due. Persons having taxes to pay can do so at No. 12 Court House.
WM. H. MURRAY, Collector.

Medicines, &c.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT,
Especially designed
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad Street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago by Hoyt & Peirce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. S. S. Fuller & Co.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—
DR. PLUMLEIGH'S
INDIAN BOTANIC PLASTER
Will cure all and every kind of Lameness.
By its use Thousands have been cured of complaints of the Back, Breast and Sides, Rheumatism, Spinal Affections, Liver Complaint, as well as all Nervous and Chronic Affections incident to the human system.
It is wonderfully efficacious in healing Fever Sores, Old Ulcers, Cancers, Tumors, Wens, Frosted Limbs, Chilblains, Corns, Salt Rheum, Burns and Cuts, as well as Sprains and Bruises.
One trial will more than satisfy the most skeptical that 25 cents cannot be better invested.
Sold by all Druggists, and at Wholesale by Dr. T. PLUMLEIGH, Algonquin, Ill., or his Agents,
LORD & SMITH,
43 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND
Wigwam Tonic.
THESE DELICIOUS AND FAR-FAMED BITTERS are recommended by the First Physicians of the Country, on account of their PURITY AND GREAT MEDICINAL VIRTUE.
They are pleasant as nectar to the taste, and are pronounced the best Tonic and Stimulant ever offered to the Public.
Their curative powers in cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, CONSTIPATION, Etc., are unparalleled, and as a guarantee that we are warranted in claiming what we do, we beg leave to state that our assertions are endorsed by
Prof. SILLIMAN, of Yale College,
Prof. HAYES, of Massachusetts,
And hundreds of others.
For sale Wholesale in Chicago by EDWARD FOSTER, Wine and Liquor Merchant, No. 179 South Water street, Chicago.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

DOANE'S NEW BARREL
MACHINERY.
WARRANTED THE BEST IN AMERICA.
$100 Gold. BARRELS. $100 Gold.
In offering this New and Unequalled Barrel Machinery to the Coopers of the Northwest and South, we do so with the fullest assurance that it will be found the Best and most Perfect, the most Economical and Labor Saving of any in use. Read the Premiums Awarded at the different Fairs in 1860:
Citizen Coopers of Ohio, at Cincinnati U. S. Fair, Purse of $100 in gold.
Chicago Mechanics' Institute, a Silver Medal and Diploma.
U. S. Fair at Cincinnati, Grand Silver Medal and Diploma.
St. Louis Mechanical Association, Grand Gold Medal and Diploma.

DOANE & HURLBUT'S
Stave Sawing & Dressing
MACHINE,
FOR TIGHT WORK.
This Machine surpasses all others, in every particular. It saws the staves from the bolt, curves and planes it ready to set up in the barrel all at one operation, from 5,000 to 10,000 per day. Will make $25 to $50 per day clear of all expenses. To go with this we have a full set of machines for Tight Barrel Work of all kinds. Also,
DOANE'S STAVE CUTTING MACHINE, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING CUTTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING TURNER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING JOINTER, for all kinds of Barrels.
DOANE'S FOOT JOINTER, for Flour Barrels.
DOANE'S HEADING PLANER, for all kinds of heads.
DOANE'S EQUALIZING MACHINE, for all kinds of Barrel staves.
DOANE'S HEAD SAWING MACHINE, for all kinds of heads. This machine is also the Best Shingle Mill extant.
Doane has the only Barrel Machinery for Completing Flour Barrels from the Rude Timber. This machinery has cost thousands of dollars to perfect—is made of iron and steel—putting all competition out of the question.
Doane has the Best Stationary Steam Engines and Boilers, Portable Steam Engines, Sash and Moulding Machines, Woodworth's Patent Planing Machines, Re-Sawing Machines. Also, the most extensive assortment of all kinds of the best Machinery for all purposes in use. Sole Western Agent of Dubois & Co.'s celebrated brand of Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths. A large stock of
HART & MUNSON'S
Patent Flouring & Grist Mills,
All perfect and complete within themselves.
Also, Leather and Rubber Belting, Lacing, Packing, &c., &c., at the very lowest cash prices.
Don't spend $1 for Barrel or Stave Machinery, until you see Doane's. Send for our catalogue and circulars. Address W. H. DOANE,
122 Clark street, Chicago.

CHICAGO LEAD WORKS,
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR AND SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead and Lytharge,
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. Cash paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 1525.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO.,
Importers and Dealers in
Iron, Nails, Steel,
AND HEAVY HARDWARE,
Nos. 126 and 128 Washington street, Chicago, Illinois.

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
32 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water st., Chicago.
R. R. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second-hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters, and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern,
HAM SACKS—Every size need,
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
NO. 23 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

GUNNY BAGS—100,000 FOR
SALE AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157 South Water Street, Chicago.

To Shippers.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO SHIPPERS.
Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad
EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE
FOR TOLEDO, DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO, ALBANY, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PITTSBURGH, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE AND OTHER EASTERN CITIES.
Both in the United States and Canada.
An Express Freight Train will leave Chicago Station corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, daily, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the above places.
Shippers may thus rely on having their property transported to its destination with as QUICK DESPATCH and as FEW TRANSFERS as by any other route.
This Company have within the past few months built Cars especially adapted for this trade. By this line, freight can be sent from Chicago to Cleveland, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Pittsburgh or New York without change of Cars.
Rates at all times as low as by any other Line.
Mark Freight designed for this Line, "Via Michigan Southern Railroad Express Freight."
Contracts given at the General Office, No. 53 Dearborn street, and at Chicago Station.
JNO. D. CAMPBELL, Gen. Sup. Toledo.
H. H. PORTER, Ass't Gen. Fr't Ag't.
CHAS. M. GRAY, Con'l Agent.

To Contractors.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Chicago, January 8th, 1861.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received by the Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad at the office of the undersigned in Chicago, until the ... of February, ... for ... to be delivered at Joliet or on ... Dock designated by the Company at Chicago; One-fourth of said ties to be delivered in April, one-fourth in May, one-fourth in June, and one-fourth in July. ... One-eighth of said ties ... must be sawed ... six inches thick, and all to be of good sound White or Burr Oak, eight feet long and six inches in thickness. ...
H. R. MASON,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF
B. F. CARVER & CO.,
Marine Bank Building,
Corner Lake and LaSalle Streets. A general Banking Business transacted.

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT BANK
CARPENTER, STIBBS & CO.,
(Successor to Weare, Carpenter & Co.)
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
REFERENCES.—Read, Drexel & Co., New York; Hoffman & Gelpcke, Chicago.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the U. S.
S. AIKEN. J. D. NORTON. JONATHAN BURR.

EDW. I. TINKHAM & CO.,
Having returned to their old stand,
CORNER OF LAKE AND CLARK STREETS,
Will continue their business as
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
Exchange on all parts of Europe.

MARINE BANK,
CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO.
Capital, $500,000.
HAMILTON B. DOX, Cashier and Secretary.
J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President.
Collections made and draft remitted to all parts of the Union.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE,
BANKERS
CHICAGO, - - - - - - - - ILLINOIS
44 and 46 La Salle Street.
BANKING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits received: Current Accounts from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodation granted to regular customers and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed by special agreements have been made to that effect. We receive Deposits payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.
SAVING DEPARTMENT.
Deposits in sums not less than five dollars received and Certificates of Deposits issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits ... provided ... funds are remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.
COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.
Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.
We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.
STOCK DEPARTMENT.
We buy and sell on Commission, either at Chicago or through our Agents, at New York, Bonds, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.
FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.
Our business connection with Europe, being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign Banking transactions can be effected through our House with promptness and efficacy, equal to any House in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit, at New York terms, on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Basle, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c., &c.
Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch.
Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.
HOFFMAN & GELPCKE.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN. | OTTO GELPCKE. | ALEX. S. BRADLEY.
FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN,
Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c.

Transportation.

CHICAGO, NEW YORK AND
BOSTON
FAST FREIGHT LINE,
Via PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD to Crestline; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad to Cleveland, and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk and Buffalo, connecting with all Eastern Railroads.
THE ONLY LINE SENDING FREIGHT THROUGH TO CLEVELAND, DUNKIRK AND BUFFALO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
The above line has been established by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, and Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad Companies, for transporting freight from Chicago to Cleveland, Buffalo, Dunkirk and all Eastern Cities and Towns than has heretofore been done by any line.
Rates at all times as low as by any other route.
For shippers property by this line please mark—"Fast Freight Line via CRESTLINE."
We also claim to have the best Passenger Route to the East and South.
The undersigned will be happy to see their friends and customers at any time.
J. NOTTINGHAM, Gen'l. Agent,
Office 31 Dearborn street.
J. S. CORNING, Contracting Agent.
DAN ATWOOD, Local Agent Ft. Wayne Freight Depot, corner Van Buren and Canal streets, West side.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861.

GREAT CENTRAL SHORT
LINE ROUTE, VIA.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago, and Pennsylvania Railroads, to all Eastern Cities.
CLARKE & CO.,
THROUGH FREIGHT AGENTS,
Are prepared to contract freights through, by authority of the Companies named above, at their office,
72 - - - Dearborn street, - - - 72
And at depot of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R., Chicago, or at Depot, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
The offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House, New York; No. 1 South William street, New York; No. 77 Washington street, Boston; No. 80 North street, Baltimore, and at the General Depot, Philadelphia.

Coal, Wood, &c.

COAL.—In all cases screened for Family use before delivery, PRICE & MORRIS, having still on hand a large stock of the best grades of Ohio and Pennsylvania Coal for Family, Steam, Foundry and Blacksmithing purposes, we respectfully request our friends and consumers generally to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.
By having a large number of teams, and our yards being located in different parts of the city, we are enabled to deliver all orders at very short notice and at the lowest market prices.
We have also on hand a good supply of the Hazleton, Lehigh, Foundry Coal. Also, Egg and Nut sizes, to which we especially call your attention at this time. The Nut Coal is small and suitable for the Littlefield and Railroad Stoves.
Offices and Yards, 141 North Water Street, near Clark; 125 Canal street, near Adams; and east end of Polk street bridge.
Come and see us before you buy.
Respectfully yours, PRICE & MORRIS.

SMALL COAL, SMALL COAL,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
Small Coal, Small Coal,
MUST BE USED WITH
MUST BE USED WITH
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
LITTLEFIELD'S COAL BURNERS.
SOLD BY
SOLD BY
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
Van Schaack, 47 State Street, Chicago.
General Dealer in Housekeeping Articles.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name and style of Wm. D. Hoffman & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. Wm. D. Hoffman will continue the business of the late firm, No. 75 Lake street, and is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm from this date.
Chicago, Jan. 1st, 1861. WM. D. HOFFMAN,
W. J. STEELE.

Groceries, &c.

A CARD.—The subscriber begs to announce to his friends and the public, that he has been appointed Agent by old and reliable Eastern Houses for the sale of
TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES,
Lead, and Old Wines and Liquors,
Which he will sell to the Trade on favorable terms, the latter in bond or otherwise.
In addition to the above it is SOMETHING NEW for one person to have in this city upwards of
$500,000 WORTH OF GOODS,
Embracing
Piano Fortes, Sewing Machines, Law and other Books, Stationery,
Gold and Silver Watches, Jewelry, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, Ironmongery, Cutlery, Lumber, Builder's Hardware, Furs, Cigars and Groceries, as well as Genuine Wines and Liquors, which he has also for sale for a short time (on commission), and wants everybody to know that BARGAINS CAN NOW BE HAD
FOR A LIMITED PERIOD.
To Cash Purchasers, either Wholesale or Retail, he offers inducements new and unprecedented.
On being favored with a call he will satisfy the most incredulous that this is no bogus announcement.
J. F. BRIERLY, Office, No. 9 Dole's Building, South end of Clark street Bridge.
P. O. Box 86.

300 Hhds. N. O. SUGAR, in store and landing. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bbls. REFINED SUGAR, for sale very low by REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. CHOICE SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Boxes CHOICE M. R. and LAYER RAISINS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bags PEPPER. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

10 Casks CHOICE NO. 1 NUTMEGS. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Hlf. Bbls. CHOICE MACKEREL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

2,500 BARRELS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, just received and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, 108 Randolph street.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL. Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Grain filled ... at the lowest rates. STEVENS & WEBBER.

PURE SWEET CIDER—in whole and half barrels, received daily, and for sale by STEVENS & WEBBER, 108 Randolph street.

DRIED FRUIT.—We have for sale a choice lot of Dried Peaches and Apples. TUTHILL KING & CO., 202 South Water street.

Railroads.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO
RAIL ROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at
6.00 A. M., (except Sundays,) and at
5.30 P. M., (except Saturdays.)
For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Harrisburg and Pittsburg. Also, for Albany, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Dayton and all the intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern cities.
Tickets for sale at the principle Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
250 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.
The capacity of the Road is now equal to any in the country.
Three Through Passenger Trains
Between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.
Connecting direct in the Union Depot, at Pittsburgh, with Through Trains from all Western Cities for Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore and Washington City; thus furnishing facilities for the transportation of Passengers unsurpassed for speed and comfort by any other route.
Express and Fast Lines run through to Philadelphia, without change of cars or conductors.
Smoking Cars are attached to each train; Woodruff's Sleeping Cars to Express and Fast Trains. The Express runs daily, Mail and Fast Line Sundays excepted.
Three daily trains connect for Baltimore and Washington.
All Through Passenger Trains provided with Loughridge's Patent brake—speed under perfect control of the Engineer, thus adding much to the safety of travelers.
Six Daily Trains between Philadelphia and New York; two Daily Trains between New York and Boston. Through Tickets, all rail, are good on either of the above trains.
Tickets to Boston are good via Norwich, Fall River, or Stonington, Steamers. Through passengers transferred free of charge through New York.
Tickets may be obtained at any of the important Railroad Offices in the West; also on board any of the Regular Line of Steamers on the Mississippi or Ohio Rivers, and of the Company in Boston, New York, Baltimore, or Philadelphia.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AND TIME AS QUICK AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
ASK FOR TICKETS BY PITTSBURGH.
The completion of the Western connections of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Chicago make this the DIRECT LINE BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE GREAT WEST.
The connecting of tracks by the Railroad Bridge at Pittsburgh, avoiding all drayage or ferriage of Freight, together with the saving of time, are advantages readily appreciated by Shippers of Freight, and the Traveling Public.
For Freight Contracts and Shipping Directions, apply to or address either of the following Agents of the Company:
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburgh; H. S. Pierce & Co., Zanesville, O.; J. J. Johnston, Ripley, O.; R. McNeeley, Maysville, Ky.; Ormsby & Cropper, Portsmouth, O.; Paddock & Co., Jeffersonville, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., Cincinnati; Athens & Hibbard, Cincinnati; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; Jos. E. Moore, Louisville; P. G. O'Riley & Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. W. Graham & Co., Cairo, Ill.; R. F. Sass, Shaler & Glass, St. Louis; John H. Harris, Nashville, Tenn.; Harris & Hunt, Memphis, Tenn.; Clarke & Co., Chicago; W. H. H. Koontz, Alton, Ill.; or to Freight Agents of Railroads at different points in the West.
The Greatest Facilities offered for the Protection and Speedy Transportation of Live Stock.
And good accommodations with usual privileges for persons traveling in charge thereof.
FREIGHTS.
By this Route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from Philadelphia, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to and from any point on the Railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri by railroad direct.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with Steamers, by which Goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago with Steamer to all Ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their freights to this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
The rates of Freight to and from any point in the West, by the Pennsylvania Railroad, are at all times as favorable as are charged by other R. R. Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via Penn. R. R."
E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.
MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.
LEACH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEACH & CO., No. 54 State street, Boston.
H. H. HOUSTON, Gen. Freight Ag't, Philadelphia.
L. L. HOUPT, Gen. Ticket Ag't, Philadelphia.
THOS. A. SCOTT, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN
RAILWAY
DIRECT ROUTE
To Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains leave, viz:
Day Express—12.45 Noon.
Evening Express—5.00 P. M., for Rockford and Janesville, via Prairie du Chien, &c.
Through tickets can be purchased at all Railroad offices on Dearborn street, or passenger stations.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Gen'l Supt.
E. DeWitt ROBINSON, Gen'l. Ticket Ag't.

BUFFALO & LAKE HURON
RAILWAY. Shortest and best route to Buffalo and other Eastern cities.
Trains leaving Chicago at 9.00 p. m., Detroit at 9.30, arrives at Buffalo at 9.40 a. m., New York at 10.15 p. m., Boston at 4.00; connecting with N. Y. Central & Buffalo and N. Y. & Erie trains going East. Tickets via this Road can be obtained at the Depot.
R. F. CARTER, Gen'l Manager.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND
GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAYS.
Winter Arrangements.
Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:
6.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (Sundays excepted,) arrives at Detroit 6.15 p. m., Suspension Bridge 4.00 a. m., Albany 3.00 p. m., New York 10.00 p. m., Boston 2.00 night.
6.30 P. M.—Night Express, (except Saturday,) arrives at Detroit 4.30 a. m., Suspension Bridge of Buffalo 6.30 p. m., Albany 7.00 a. m., New York 2.00 p. m.
8.00 A. M.—Cincinnati Express, (except Sunday,) through to Cincinnati in 15 hours.
6.30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express, (except Saturday,) arrives at Cincinnati in 14 hours, Louisville in 20 hours.
4.00 P. M.—Train, Saturday only to Niles, Sunday Trains at 6.30 P. M.
Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
The 6.30 p. m. train connects at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.
Baggage checked through.
Through Tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the Northwest and West, at the Company's office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, and at the depot foot of Lake street.
R. N. RICE, Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND
LAKE SHORE RAILROAD.
1860-61. Winter Arrangement. 1860-61
Takes effect Sunday, Nov. 25.
6.00 A. M.—New York and Boston Express—daily except Sundays, via Old Line.
6.30 P. M.—Night Express—daily except Saturday, via Old Line.
Connecting at Toledo and Detroit with trains to all points East. ... Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Philadelphia Express, via Cleveland.
... Making close connections and quick time as any other route.
Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars accompany all the Night Trains on this route to New York and Boston.
Tickets can be had at all ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Offices, 58 Dearborn street, and at the depot.
Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.30 a. m. and 11.00 p. m.
GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l. Western Agent.
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l. Supt.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND
RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger Trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
Day Express and Mail leave at 9.45 A. M., and arrive at 6.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Night Express leaves at 11.00 P. M. (Saturdays excepted,) arrives at 5.15 A. M. (Mondays excepted.)
Joliet Accommodation, 4.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 9.30 A. M.
W. L. St. JOHN, Gen'l. Ticket Agent.
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The only direct route to Bloomington, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis, WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
Two Express Trains daily from depot, foot of Lake street, every morning (except Sunday) and every evening (except Saturday):

	Day Express.	Night Exp.
Leave Chicago at	9.15 A. M.	8.00 P. M.
Arrive at Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Bloomington	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Springfield	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Alton	[illegible]	[illegible]
" St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]

Through trains arrive at Chicago at 5.30 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.30 P. M. daily (except Sunday), arrive at 9.00 A. M.
Elegant Sleeping Cars on all night trains.
CONNECTIONS.—At Chenoa with Logansport, Peoria and Burlington Railroad for Logansport, Peoria, Galesburg and Burlington. At Bloomington with Illinois Central Railroad for Decatur. At Springfield with Great Western Railroad of Illinois for Jacksonville, Naples and Quincy. At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad for Jefferson City, Syracuse, Georgetown, Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Kansas City and Leavenworth; with North Missouri Railroad for St. Charles, Hudson and St. Joseph, and with Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob and Southern Missouri. With Railroad Line of Steamers on the Mississippi River for Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.
For through tickets apply at the Company's Office, 51 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, and at the Depot, Canal street.
JAMES ROBB, CHAS. CONGDON, } Receivers.
R. B. MASON, Superintendent.
C. C. WHEELER, Gen'l Ft. Agent.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
1860 Winter Arrangement. 1861
On and after Sunday, November 25th, 1860, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water Streets:
8.00 A. M., (Sundays excepted) arriving at Peoria at ..., St. Louis 11.30 p. m., Cairo 4.00 a. m., Memphis ..., New Orleans in 50 hours.
8.30 P. M., (Saturdays excepted), arriving in St. Louis at ..., Cairo ..., New Orleans in ... hours.
Trains arrive in Chicago at:
5.10 A. M. and 9.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)
Through tickets for sale at all important points South and Southwest for sale at the office of the Company, in the Great Central Depot.
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Passenger Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION
RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, November 26th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, as follows, Sundays excepted:
9.00 A. M. for Fulton, Freeport, Rockford, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque and intermediate points; 11.40 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. for Dixon, Rock Island, Fulton, Cedar Rapids and intermediate points; 5.00 p. m. for Elgin, Rockford, ... and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11.40 A. M. train. ... Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 11.40 A. M. train. ...
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Supt.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON &
QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive Chicago as follows: Mail leaves at 11.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arrives at 11.30 P. M. (Sundays excepted). Express leaves at 11.45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted); arrives at 5.45 ... (Mondays excepted). Aurora Accommodation leaves at 3.45 P. M. (Sundays excepted); arrives at 10.40 A. M. (Saturday excepted).
C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE
RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
On and after Monday Dec. 3d, 1860, Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of West Water and Canal streets, Chicago, daily, as follows:
... arrive at Milwaukee at 11.30 a. m., ... 6.00 p. m.
Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at:
11.45 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
Waukegan Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4.00 p. m., arrives at Chicago at 9.45 a. m.
S. C. BALDWIN, Supt.

F. F. DeDERKY, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, &c. Having ... an European medical education, with a practical experience in the United States, the Doctor ... treatment of ... Office hours: till 9 ... a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. ... West Randolph street.

CATARRH! CATARRH!
Dr. SEELYE'S Liquid Catarrh Remedy. ... Chicago, Illinois.

HOOPS, HOOPS.—MESSRS. ... Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JANUARY 21, 1861.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1861.

The money market was quiet to-day in all its departments. A fair amount of business paper was offered, but the bankers have still an over-supply of currency. The fact that they have so much of it lying comparatively idle is one of the reasons why the price of exchange remains so high. Bankers do not like to exchange their specie funds in New York for fractions of Missouri and Tennessee bonds, liable at any time to almost unlimited depreciation without being well paid for the risk.

Exchange has been steady to-day at 3 ⅌ cent. premium selling price; buying at 4 ⅌ cent. If anything, the market has been a shade firmer.

Gold, buying 3, selling 6 ⅌ cent. Little wanted.

PREMIUM PRICE CURRENT FUNDS.

The following are the closing rates of F. Granger Adams Esq., Editor of the Chicago Bank Note List, for currency, exchange, &c.:

	Buying. Prem.	Selling. Prem.
Exchange on New York	4	5
N.Y. and New Eng. solvent Banks	4	
La., Ohio, Ky. and Ind. State	3	
Mich. & Canada	3	
New Jersey and Iowa	3	
Penn., Md., Mo. and free Ind	Par	
Gold	4	

UNCURRENT MONEY.

	Buying. Discount.
Discredited Illinois Banks	15
Va., N. C., Ala., Ga., and old Tenn.	5
South Carolina	10
Stock Banks of Tenn	5@10

CINCINNATI.—We quote the following from the *Commercial* of yesterday:

"The Bankers find no occasion to adopt any new policy in their discount business. All the means that they choose to keep in use for that purpose commands the most desirable kind of paper at 10@12 per cent., and runs no risk, so far as direct security is concerned. In passing for paper that submits to a shave of 2 per cent. a month. Money movements were large to-day, particularly free in counter operations, and the supply keeps to about the same margin that it has heretofore.

Rates of exchange were advanced by most of the drawers, but the policy of the move was not approved nor followed by all of them. There was thought to be less occasion for it by some, than there was a day or two ago, and indications are that rates will relapse to ⅛ and perhaps to ¼ per cent. on New York, by Saturday. This seems the more probable, from the fact that two of the drawers announce their determination to continue drawing for their customers and correspondents to-morrow at ½ per cent."

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.—We stated this morning that this company had assigned. It has a wide list of policies in this and other Western cities. The following from the Secretary of the Board of Underwriters will explain itself:

OFFICE CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS, January 19, 1861.

EDITORS OF THE TRIBUNE: A circular published by the *Legal and Insurance Reporter* of Philadelphia, has been received at this office, stating that the Quaker City Insurance Company of Philadelphia had gone into liquidation and made an assignment. The officers of the Board deem it their duty to inform the public of matters touching their interest in connection with insurance, it is therefore requested that you give this circular a place in your columns. Very respectfully,
ARTHUR C. DUCAT, Secretary.

BALLOONING OF ANOTHER INSURANCE CO.—THE QUAKER CITY GONE UP! PHILADELPHIA, January 15th, 1861.—In our last number, in speaking of the State Saving Fund having gone into liquidation, we stated that there were one or two Insurance Companies of our city so intimately connected with that institution, that its ruin involved theirs; since then our fears have been in a measure realized, the Quaker City Insurance Company, one of those referred to, has this day resolved to go into liquidation, and accordingly made an assignment to Seth H. Butler, the Assistant Secretary. The reason given for this movement is that during the past year, the Company met with a series of reverses, and paid losses amounting to over a quarter of a million dollars; apart from the absurdity of this statement, it is insufficient in itself; what has become of the component parts of the Company's list of securities as set forth in their last annual statement? as follows:

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	$100,000.00
Ground Rents in Philadelphia	2,390.00
50 Shares Continental Bank, New York	5,000.00
[?] Shares Girard Bank, Philadelphia	1,500.00
[?] Shares Consolidated Bank, Philadelphia	750.00
15 Shares Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Camden, N.J.	900.00
2050 Shares of Railroad, Canal, and other Stocks, all paying 6 per cent. market value	87,650.00
Coupon bonds bearing 6 and 7 per cent.	19,100.00
Negotiable bills receivable	91,004.25
Cash in hands of agents and in transit	21,814.59
Cash on hand and in bank	20,877.86
Total	$359,746.70

Officers.—President, George H. Hart; Vice President, E. P. Ross; Secretary and Treasurer, H. R. Coggshall; Assistant Secretary, S. H. Butler.

Directors.—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Andrew R. Chambers, Foster S. Perkins, H. R. Coggshall, E. W. Bailey, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. Henry M. Fuller.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y.

If this was truthful, then even with the alleged loss there was no reason for the present failure. The true cause is not given, but is to be found in the fact that these assets have not and never had the value pretended. The company has all along done business on a false and unsubstantial basis, and its present ruin will reveal the fact. We take some credit to ourselves that notwithstanding the alleged good condition and the frequent efforts made by the company to obtain a place in our advertising columns, they never obtained any such endorsement of their reliability. Repeatedly were these efforts made, but our rule requiring a verification of the statements before publishing them was inflexibly enforced—and we feel a just pride that by no act of ours has the community been made to suffer. Other Insurance papers had less scruples. The present assets and liabilities of the concern are a mystery.

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the past forty-eight hours:

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	565	6676	642	608	....	1341
C. & R. I. R. R.	450	1400	3850	....	....	....
I. C. R. R.	60	2450	6680	350	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	360	1000	2500	....	....	....
C. & N.W. R. R.	788	1328	....	55	....	592
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	180	562	500	....	....
Total	2232	13154	19963	1511	....	1933

	Seeds lbs.	Dr's'd Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cat'e No.	High-w'ns br's.	Hid's lbs.
G. & C. U. R. R.	2950	436	180	56	181	1880
C. & R. I. R. R.	....	91	....	....	134	5990
I. C. R. R.	....	433	311	9	62	4490
C. B. & Q. R. R.	....	443	403	497	....	39722
C. & N.W. R. R.	430	113	....	....	....	278
C. A. & St. L. R. R.	....	20	60	....	....	3350
Total	3380	1616	1017	563	337	54980

The receipts of hogs, live and dressed, to-day amounted to only 2,633. Under this light supply, the market for dressed was buoyant, and prices advanced 10@15c, but at this improvement the market was less active—buyers prefering to wait till Monday. Light hogs were sold at $6@6.25, and heavy at $6.35@6.62½—the latter figure being paid only for one choice lot, which averaged 400 lbs. Live hogs were also scarce, and the market was firm at $5.25@5.50 gross.

The provision market was characterized by extreme firmness. Mess pork is in good demand at $16.00, and in several instances $16.12½@16.25 has been offered for round lots; but holders are asking $16.50@17.00, and even at these figures they do not show much disposition to sell. To-day an outside lot of 100 brls was taken at $14.75. Cut Meats are in good request for shipment south, and the market is very firm; but there is very little and we report only 1,000 pcs Green Sides at 7¼c packed, and a small lot of country cured sides at 7¾c in bulk. There is nothing doing in English meats—buyers and sellers being ¼@½c apart in their views. A lot of 250 brls Rumps changed hands to-day at $11.50—an advance of 50c on previous quotations. Lard is in better request and a shade firmer—100 brls prime Leaf being sold to-day at 10¾c—actual tare.

There was an active demand for Flour to-day, and the market was steady and firm, with sales of about 2000 brls at $4.15@4.40 for common to choice spring extras, and $4.00 for choice super. The amount offered for sale was small, and this to a certain extent restricted transactions. The Wheat market opened buoyant, because of an active demand by short sellers, as well as light receipts, and prices speedily advanced ½@¾c per bushel. At the close, however, there were free sellers at the prices paid at the opening and but few buyers. About 25,000 bushels were sold at 80¾@81c for No. 1 spring, 76@76½c for No. 2 spring in store. There was a good demand for Corn and the market ruled ½c higher, with sales at 28½@29c for mixed in store. Oats steady at 17½c. Rye 45c on track. Timothy Seed firm at $2.25. Clover Seed in fair demand, but inactive because of the firmness of holders. Highwines dull at 13c.

TO SHIPPERS OF DRESSED HOGS.—We have heard of quite a number of complaints lately, because of the manner in which country dealers daub dressed hogs over with lampblack and paint. In some instances the entire side of a hog is covered by an attempt on the part of some bungler to write the weight, and the other side with the name of the consignee. Now, all this is entirely unnecessary, and in many cases spoils the sale of the property—especially if the buyer is purchasing for shipment. The initials of the consignee is quite sufficient, and the weight ought to be marked in small figures. The present system of daubing is not only a waste of lampblack, but it depreciates the value of the hogs.

THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Western Transportation Company, held at Buffalo on Wednesday, the officers of the past year were re-elected as follows: President—John Allen, Jr.; Vice-President—Samuel Morgan; Secretary—B. A. Root; Treasurer—L. H. [illegible]. Everett Clapp was appointed agent of the Company in New York, and J. W. Tuttle agent in Chicago. No other agencies were established.

Hogs—Pork Packing—Corn.

[From the Cincinnati Price Current.]

We have received advices from our correspondents, at various packing places in the interior, during the last eight or ten days. We find that the packing business is very backward—unusually so. As the [illegible] communicated to us are quite important, we give them to our readers. In order that the matter may be the more fully comprehended, we give first the extent of the corn crop, next the price, then the price of hogs per cental net, with the number packed and the number estimated to be packed this season, weights, &c.

At Anderson, Ind.—Corn is selling at 25c ⅌ bu; the crop the largest ever gathered, in that section; hogs sold at $4.50@4.60; 6,500 hogs packed, and the business closed. Average weight [illegible] ⅌ ct. over last year. The whole number packed there last year was 4,000 head.

At Vincennes, Ind.—Corn 25c; crop not quite an average one. Hogs $5.25; 6,500 head were packed; total for season estimated 7,500 head, average weight 10 ⅌ ct. over last year; [illegible] head packed the last year.

At Richmond, Ind.—Corn 25c; crop average, 40 bushels to the acre. Hogs $4.60; the whole number packed 15,000; average weight 10 ⅌ ct. greater than last year. The whole number packed there last year was 19,000.

At Xenia, Ill.—Corn 25c; crop short, not over one-third an average one. Hogs $4@4.50; 5,000 packed, estimated packing for the season 6,000; average weight 10 per cent over last year. The whole number packed there last year was 1,500 head.

At Perry, Ill.—Corn crop good. 3,500 hogs packed; [illegible]. Price $4@4.50; the quality excellent; average above last year. 3,812 were packed there last season.

At Quincy, Ill.—Corn 20@23c per 70 lbs in ear; the crop is very heavy, sound and in excellent condition. Hogs $4.60; 16,000 packed. Estimated packing for the whole season, 45,000 to 50,000; average weight 30 to 40 lbs per hog greater than last year. 48,000 were packed.

At Springfield, Ill.—Corn 15@18c; the crop a very abundant one, and of superior quality. Hogs $5.25@5.50 net; 30,000 packed. Estimate for the season 35,000; average weight 20 per cent. greater than last year. 34,000 were packed.

At Galena, Ill.—Corn 20@22c. The crop very good, the best gathered for many years, quality excellent. Hogs $4.75@5.25 and early in the season $5.50 was the average. 5,500 packed; estimate for season 8,000; average weight 15 per cent. greater than last season. The whole number packed last season was 3,000. Our correspondent at that place says "all Northern Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota will turn out a larger number of hogs than last season, averaging 25 to 30 lbs per head more than last season. The present indications are that the packing will be continued until the middle of February, as corn is very abundant, and many farmers are disposed to hold their hogs to the last, expecting better prices.

At Peoria, Ill.—Corn 20@22c. Crop an extraordinary good one. Hogs $5.00@5.50, the latter rate for extra heavy; 6,000 packed. Estimated packing for the season 15,000 to 20,000. Average weight 15 per cent. greater than last year, may reach 20 per cent. The whole number packed there last year was 29,[?].

At Pekin, Ill.—Corn selling at 20c; crop very heavy, the largest ever gathered in that section, averaging sixty bushels per acre; quality excellent. Hogs $4.50@5.25, the latter an extreme rate, 2,000 packed. Estimated packing for season 4,000 head. Average weight the same as last year, 3,600 packed last year.

At Griggsville, Ill.—Corn 20c cash; crop a very good one. Hogs $5.25@5.50; 1,150 packed. Estimated packing this season 2,500; average weight 20 per cent. over last year. 3,500 were packed there last year.

At Hutsonville, Ill.—Corn 20c, cash; crop one-third below an average. Hogs $4.50@5.25—the latter rate for those averaging 200 lbs. 6,000 packed; estimated packing for the season, 8,000; average weight 10 per cent. over last year. 7,[?] packed last year.

At Eddyville, Iowa—Corn 15@16c ⅌ bush; crop excellent—never better. Hogs $4@4.80; 1,500 packed; estimated packing for the season 2,000; average weight 30 to 40 lbs per head greater than last season. 3,100 head were packed there last season.

At Ottumwa, Iowa—Corn selling at 15c in ear; crop good. Hogs $3.50@4.50—the latter rate for lots averaging 250 lbs. The whole number packed 20,000, and packing still going on. The whole number of hogs received at that point up to the 8th inst. was 63,000, of which were shipped East to other points about 40,000 head. No hogs of consequence packed at that point last season.

At Rushville, Ill.—Corn 20c; crop over an average. Hogs $5@5.25; 3,500 packed; estimated packing for the season 6,000; average weight 20 per cent. greater than last season. 5,500 were packed there last season.

At Fort Madison, Iowa—Corn 18c per bushel; crops excellent—as good as any corn gathered in the State. Hogs $4.80@5. 3,400 packed; estimated for season 5,000; average weight 10 per cent. over last season. 4,550 were packed there last season.

At Burlington, Iowa—Corn good; Hogs $5, dividing on 200 lbs; 20,000 packed up to the 11th inst. The hogs packing at Ottumwa, usually packed at Burlington. Packing still going on. 43,600 were packed there last season.

At Greencastle, Ind.—Corn 20c; crop an average one. Hogs will bring $5. None offering; packing season closed, and the whole number packed 6,561; average weight 10 per cent. over last year. 7,949 were packed there last season.

At Grayville, Ill.—Corn 30@33c shelled; crop good in quality but one-third below an average in quantity. Hogs $5.50, for those averaging 200 lbs. 4,500 packed; estimated packing for the season 5,000; average weight 10 per cent. over last season.

At Palestine, Ill.—2,500 hogs packed; season closed; average better than last season. Corn 20@30c ⅌ bushel; crop a good one. 2,000 head were packed there last season.

At Terre Haute, Ind.—41,000 hogs packed up to 11th inst.; season nearly over; average weight 10 ⅌ cent. greater than last year. 41,755 were packed there last year.

At Cambridge City, Ind.—6,000 hogs packed; season closed; average weight 15 ⅌ cent. greater than last year. 62,500 were packed there last season.

At Eugene, Ind.—5,550 head were packed up to Saturday. 12,274 were packed there last season.

At Marshall, Ill.—5,000 hogs packed and season closed. Increase in weight 10 ⅌ cent. 5,297 were packed there last year.

MARKETS BY THE LATEST MAILS.

PHILADELPHIA FLOUR MARKET, Jan. 16.—There is no quotable change in flour and but little inquiry either for home use or export, the sales being mostly to supply the trade, at from $5.50 to $5.62½ for superfine, $5.75@6.25 for extra and extra family, and $6.50@7.00 bbl. for fancy brands, as in quality; standard superfine is comparatively scarce, and held firmly at our lowest figures, without much doing in the way of sales. Rye flour is also scarce, and selling in a small way at $3.37½@[?] ⅌ brl.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16.—P. M.—Flour—Dull, without change of prices. Provisions—Mess Pork in good demand, and prices advancing, closing at $16.50. Bacon in good demand at 8@9¼c for Shoulders, and 10½@10¾c for Sides. Corn is in fair demand, and the market firm, at 63@70c for Mixed and Yellow. Lard is buoyant, and prices a shade higher. The supply is very light. Sugar unchanged, and in fair demand, at full prices. Molasses firm and in good demand. Coffee 11@12c, and in moderate demand. Whisky is nominal.

SEEDS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The demand for clover seed is limited, and prices range at $4.75@5 ⅌ bu., with but little offering or selling at these rates. Timothy and flax seed quiet.

CINCINNATI—Jan. 17.—No improvement in flour, and the demand continues quite limited, and prices, except in the small way nominal. Superfine can be bought at $4.50, and we understand a lot of 1,000 barrels were bought below this rate last evening. A good export demand for wheat; and we notice sales of $2,500 bushels choice white Kentucky at $1.20@1.25, taken by a Baltimore party, Ohio and Indiana white sells at $1.10@1.12, and red at $1.02@1.05. An active demand for shelled corn in advance of the supply, which has produced an increased demand for ear. 2,000 bu of the former sold to-day at 40c for white and 38c for mixed. Shelled would bring 38c. Whiskey in good demand at 13¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—Freights to New Orleans are without change, though the river is receding, at 75c@1.25 for flour and pork, and 40 to 45c for weight freight. Wheat firm and held at 95c@1.00 for good to choice club, against offers of 90@95c. About 1900 bags club, in lots, sold on private terms. Corn—Increased receipts and a steady demand led to sales of about 70 0 bags, comprising about 4000 bags mixed white and yellow at 43@44c; 2500 bags mixed white and white at 44@45c, and 475 bags choice white at 45½@46c, delivered at the latter figure. Oats—Sales of 307 sacks at 30c, part in New gunnies; demand confined to the retail trade. Barley—Lower qualities remain dull; 280 sacks choice spring sold at 60c, sacks returned. Flour—100 bbls country extra sold on private terms; demand remains limited and prices generally nominal. Rye—A lot of 74 sack sold at 58½, including sacks. Whisky—Receipts small and market steady, but dull at the quotations; sales comprise 157 bbls at 15c, currency, and 70 do at the market price. Hay—161 bales good to prime timothy were sold at 70c. Seeds—A lot of 50 bags clover was sold at 4.75 per bushel. In other descriptions nothing doing.

BALTIMORE, — Jan. 17—FLOUR—Dull. Howard street and Ohio superfine held at $5.62, with no buyers. WHEAT—Steady. Red $1.25@1.38; white $1.45@1.58. CORN—Firm. Mixed 62@63c. PROVISIONS—Steady. Mess pork $17.50; rump do $13.00.

New York Cattle Market—Jan. 15.

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF CATTLE FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	Sheep or Lambs.	Swine.
Total	3,977	103	339	9,711	11,332
Total prev. week	4,389	77	355	5,264	19,069

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE AT FORTY-FOURTH STREET.

	This week.	Last week.
Premium	10 @10½	10 @10½
Extra	9 @ 9½	9 @ 9½
First quality	8½@ 8¾	8½@ 8¾
Second quality	7½@ 8¼	8 @ 8¼
Third quality	6¾@ 7¼	7 @ 7½
Inferior	6 @ 6½	6 @ 6½
Average of all sales, about	7¾@ 8½	8 @ 8¾

D. H. Grant reports:

PRICES OF SWINE.

	Live.	Dressed.
Corn-fed	5¼@ 5½	7¼@ 7½
Common do	5⅜@ 5½	7⅛@ 7¼
Distillery-fed	5⅜@ 5⅝	6¾@ 6⅞

REMARKS.

The very unfavorable state of the weather occasioned a very heavy market for Beef Cattle, and the sales dragged considerably. The yards, owing to the snow and rain, were in a horrible condition, and even the butchers manifested a great desire to get out of them as soon as possible. Prices were irregular, but the bulk of the offerings were placed at the above quotations. The quality was fair, on the average, but there were few prime cattle at any of the yards.

Swine continues in active request, and prices have stiffened considerably. Sales are now making 5⅜@5½c for corn and still-fed.

Lake Commerce of Cleveland.

The Cleveland *Leader* gives full tables, showing the Lake commerce of the port of Cleveland for 1860. From these tables we learn that the total value of the imports and exports coastwise, for the years 1859 and 1860, compare as follows:

Imports coastwise for 1859	$29,866,079
" " 1860	38,393,192
Exports coastwise for 1859	26,189,861
" " 1860	22,931,820

Among the articles of export we find the following: 329,353 brls. flour, 1,479 brls. beef, 22,674 kegs butter, 146,016 bush. corn, 711,611 bush. wheat, 19,255 bush. oats, 9,066 brls. pork, 31,468 brls. whisky, 861 tcs. lard, 18,858 lbs. wool.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 17.—The *Republican* of yesterday says:

"The general market to-day was, as usual, quiet and dull, though there were changes for the better in one or two leading articles, for example, in pork and corn. The former met with so free an inquiry that holders of city packed felt encouraged to put up the price to $17.50 per bbl, but no sales were reported at that figure. Beef—82 bbls mess sold at $9.50 per bbl. Pork—there was a free inquiry this morning for mess pork, and about 200 bbls city packed sold early, in lots, at $17. Sellers afterwards put up the price to $17.50, without sales. 400 bbls up-country packed sold on private terms. Bulk meats firm, at 6¾c for shoulders and 8¼c for sides and hams, packed. Lard—held firm at 10c for tierces and 10½c for keg. Sale of 100 tcs prime, for present delivery at Quincy, at 9¾c, cash down. Hogs—prices are steady at 5¾ for light, and 6@6¼c for heavy. Sale of 158 head, averaging 220 lbs, at $6.35; 48 head at $6.25; 40 do, averaging 204 lbs, at $6.40, and 20 extra heavy at $6.50.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 17.—The *Gazette* of yesterday says:

The receipts of hogs during the last twenty-four hours were 5,600 head. The demand was better and the market firmer. The sales sold up 3,000 head at $6.15@6.40, closing buoyant. An active demand for mess pork, and about 4,000 brls sold at $16.50, part country; the market closing buoyant under the advices from New Orleans, holders asking $16.75, and in some cases as high as $17. Quite a large business done in bulk meats, chiefly for future delivery, but the terms were kept private. We understood 9¼c@9½c were paid for delivery two weeks hence. This demand is chiefly speculative. 300,000 lbs sides sold at 8c on the spot, loose. The sales for present and future delivery reached one million pounds. Lard very firm; more buyers than sellers at 9⅞c. 1,000 tierces of that sold yesterday was taken for the Liverpool market. At the close holders asked 10c. Green meats in better demand, and 9¾c was paid for shoulders, and 7c for sides. Hams in fair demand at 4⅞@5c. The feeling in the market, at the close was decidedly strong, and the tendency of prices of all articles, unmistakably upward.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1860.

FLOUR—Received, 4,232 brls. Market steady, with an active demand. Sales were:—100 brls "Chatsworth," and 125 brls "Morgan," at $4.40 del; 100 brls "Camden" at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Island," 150 brls "Orange," and 300 good spring extra, all at $4.20 del; 100 brls "Oak Grove," 100 brls "Centre," and 300 brls "Cascade," all at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Batavia XXX" at $4.37½ on track; 100 brls "Cascade," 100 brls "Pilot," 100 brls "Banner," and 200 brls fair spring extra, all at $4.20 del; 100 brls do at $4.15 del; 100 brls choice super at $4.00 del.

WHEAT—Received, 13,154 bu. Market advanced ½c@¾c. Sales were:—3,000 bu do. at 80¾c in store; 1,000 bu do. at 80½c in store; 2,000 bu do. at [illegible] in store; 3,000 bu No. 2 spring at 76c in store; 4,000 bu do at 76½c in store; 10,000 bu do. at 76¼c in store; [illegible] bu do. at [illegible] in store; 700 bu Rejected at [illegible].

CORN—Received, 19,963 bu. Market advanced ½c. Sales were:—2000 bu Mixed at 29¼c in store; 14,000 bu do. at 29c in store; 700 bu do at [illegible] in store.

OATS—Received, 1511 bu. Market steady. Sales were: 1200 bu do. at 17¼c in store.

RYE—Received none. Market quiet; 400 bu do. at 45c on track.

BARLEY—Received, 1,933 bu. Market quiet and nominal at 50@53c.

SEEDS—Received, 2,880 lbs. Timothy in good demand and firm. Sales were:—120 bu good at $2.25. Clover in fair demand. Sales were:—30 bu prime at $4.75.

HIGHWINES—Received, 337 brls. Market dull. Sales were:—100 brls city at 13c.

ALCOHOL—[illegible]@27c ⅌ gal.

MESS PORK—Received, 142 brls. Market very firm. Sales were:—100 brls Country at $14.75; 100 brls City at $15.00.

RUMPS—250 brls Rumps at $11.50.

CUT MEATS—1,000 Green Sides at 7¼c packed; 250 Country cured Sides in bulk at 7¾c on track.

LARD—100 tres prime leaf at 10¾c.

TALLOW—Nominal at 9@9¼c.

HIDES—Received, 54,980 lbs. Market steady. Dry Flint, 19@18c; Dry Salted, 10@11c; Green Salted, 6@6½c; Green Country, 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Firkin dull and heavy at 10@11c. Dairy in fair demand at 12@14c.

EGGS—Fresh, 15@16c.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens $2.00@[?] doz; Turkeys, 7@8c ⅌ lb.

HOPS—1 bale N. Y. Hops at 23c.

DRESSED HOGS—Received, 1,616. Market advanced 10@15c. Sales were as follows.

17	Hogs averaging	400	lbs at	$6.62½
37	" "	260	"	6.50
19	" "	300	"	6.50
43	" "	340	"	6.50
12	" "	265	"	6.40
15	" "	270	"	6.40
58	" "	248	"	6.37½
11	" "	220	"	6.37½
23	" "	290	"	6.37½
75	" "	261	"	6.37½
21	" "	265	"	6.35
[?]	" "	270	"	6.35
92	" "	230	"	6.35
84	" "	248	"	6.30
11	"coarse"	300	"	6.30
81	" "	250	"	6.25
18	" "	220	"	6.25
88	" at $6.00@6.50, dividing on 200 lbs.			
150	" at $6.00@6.25, " 200 lbs.			

LIVE HOGS—Received, 1,017. Market firm. Sales were as follows:

201	Hogs, averaging	300	lbs, at	$5.45
269	" "	322	"	5.50
140	" "	280	"	5.40
236	" "	245	"	5.25
46	" "	286	"	5.25

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Flour—scarcely so much doing to-day, market, notwithstanding, may be quoted shade firmer, without, however, material change in price. Sales 11,000 bbls at $5.20@5.25 for super state, $5.45@5.50 for extra state, $5.15@5.25 for super western, $5.65@5.75 common to medium extra western, $5.75@5.80 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio. There is little more doing in Canadian flower, market without change. Sales 450 bbls at $5.50@7.25 for common to choice. Rye flour selling at $3.40@4.10 for common to choice super. Corn meal—only very limited business doing, about previous prices.

WHISKY—Quiet and prices without change. Sales of 2 0 bbls at 18½c.

GRAIN.—Wheat without change, and holders disposed to insist upon full prices; the export demand is moderate, with sales of 18,000 bush new club on private terms, 13,000 bush Milwaukee club at $1.29@1.30; 8000 winter red western at $1.25; 2100 red state at $1.34; 1,000 bush white Michigan at $1.55. Rye quiet, at 74@75c. Barley continues scarce and firm, with sales of 5,800 bush state at 68@70c. Corn—moderate business for exportation and home consumption, and market without any important change; sales of 45,000 bush at 70c mixed western in store, 71c delivered, 67c for unsound do in store, and 71c for prime western yellow in store. Oats not so firm, and prices without any striking change; sales at 34@37c for western and Canadian, 37@38c for state.

PROVISIONS.—Pork firmer for mess, with moderate demand. Dull and heavy for prime. Sales 480 brls at $17.50@17.75 for mess; $12.12@12.25 prime. Beef—market quiet and firm; sales 150 brls at $4.75@5.00 for country prime; $5.75@6.25 do mess; $8.00@10.00 for repacked mess; $10.00@10.50 for extra mess; prime mess beef dull and nominal; beef hams firmer; sales 300 brls western at $14.50@14.75, now held at $15.00; Cut meats quiet and unchanged; sales, 22 packages 6c for shoulders and 7¾@8¼c for hams; Dressed Hogs firmer with a fair demand; sales at 7¼@7¾c. Live hogs firm. Bacon held with more firmness which check operations; sales 180 boxes western long boneless middles at 9¼c. Lard rather more steady and demand decidedly better; sales 800 bbls at 10¼@10¾ for prime; 10¾@10⅞c for very choice. Butter in moderate request at 10@15c for Ohio; 14@20c for state. Cheese steady, at 9@10½c for interior to prime.

GROCERIES.—Sugar market firm with more action and sales 1190 hhds at 5¼@6c for Cuba, and 5¾@6¾c for New Orleans, and by auction 25 hhds do at $5.69@6.15 cash. Rice without change. Sales of 200 tcs at 4@4½c. Molasses firm, more business doing. Sales 200 brls N. O. at $37@39, and 50 brls Porto Rico at $26@35.

STOCKS—First Board—Active and better, closing strong. Money and exchange remain unchanged. Chi & R I 60¾, Brooklyn Cent & Jamaica 75, Chi B & Q 77, G & Chi 74, Ill C scrip 86½, Erie 40¾, Hud 4[?], M C 59¾, M S gtd 35¼, Har pfd 40, Pac Mail 95, Mo 6s 69. Treasury 12 per cts 103, U S 5s '71 coupons 93, U S 6s '67 97, C P & A 115, C & T 30¾, C & Pitts 10¾, N Y C 81¼, Erie assented 30¾. Reading 40½, Pan 117¾, Harlem 16, Hannibal & St Jo 35¼, N C 6s 69¾, Tenn 6s 75. Second Board—Higher and active. C & R I 61, C & T 32, G & Chi 73¾, I C scrip 88, M S gtd 35, Har pfd 40, M S 15, M C 60, Reading 47, Har 16, Erie 40¾, Pac Mail 93¾, U S 6s '67 97, U S 5s '71 coupons 93, Tenn 6s 75¾, Cal 7s 88, Brooklyn water loan 100, Canton Co 15, C B & Q 78.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of All Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bails, Bran Dusters, Picks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND
MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$550	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	900	35 " "	2,000
15 " "	1,100	40 " "	[illegible]

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per Cent in Fuel
over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &C.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago, Illinois.
Post Office address Box 274. oc5'59-1y

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
STRYKER & CO.,
141 LAKE STREET.
Have determined to close out their stock of Winter Goods, and in conformance therewith they offer for the
NEXT SIXTY DAYS,
THEIR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE
DRY GOODS
At Prices Actually
LESS THAN PRIME COST.
As the following prices show:

Best Pacific and Manchester De Laines	12½c
Heavy Great Falls Brown Cottons	7 c
" " Bleached Cottons	8½c
Good De Beges	8½c
Fast Color Duchess and Union Prints	9 c
Goods Prints	6¼c
Heavy Mackinaw Blankets	$3.00
Hoop Skirts, from	$0.15 to 1.00
Rich Paris Cloaks	3.00 to 15.00
Heavy Blanket Shawls	2.00
Heavy 8-4 Beaver Cloths	2.00

Together with all other goods in like proportion.
☞ Call soon as the rush is great and the goods are "Walking-off." ja19d868-2w

REMOVAL.
We are now removing our stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &C., &C.,
From the store occupied by us at
72 Lake Street, Up-Stairs,
To the Large and Commodious Sales Rooms,
NOS. 74 & 76 LAKE STREET,
Where we shall be happy to see our old friends and the trade generally. With increased facilities, we shall, as usual, offer special inducements to
Cash and Short Time Prompt Paying Buyers.
BOWEN BROTHERS.

5 Tons DRIED APPLES,
In store and for sale by
A. PEUGNET,
ja1x1w No. 2 Hilliard's Block.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
SUPPLIED WITH
BLANK BOOKS,
ENVELOPES
AND
WRITING PAPERS,
AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES
F. MUNSON,
Blank Book Manufacturer,
se6-d-ly 40 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

BY TELEGRAPH.

XXXVIth CONGRESS—Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

SENATE.—Mr. THOMPSON presented a memorial from the citizens of New Jersey in favor of the Crittenden proposition.

Mr. GRIMES presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the expense of the building of a steel or iron gun boat, of a capacity and amount of the United States gun boat Iroquois.

Mr. SUMNER called up his resolution of yesterday in reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charleston, and it was adopted.

Mr. POLK presented the resolutions of a public meeting in St. Louis, on the state of the Union and the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. SEWARD said, in 1850 it was decided to receive the proceedings of public meetings when the majority of the Senate agreed, but to reject them when they were in a minority.

The resolutions were lost.

Mr. FOOT introduced a bill for a re-organization of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. It has been prepared by the West Point Commission instituted at the last session of Congress. Ordered to a second reading and to be printed and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BENJAMIN presented the petition of W. C. Jewett, opposing the Pacific Railroad bill because he is opposed to a national debt. First, because the Union question is paramount thereto. Second, because of the injustice of adding $100,000,000 to the national debt in a time of revolution. Third, because Pike's Peak, as a middle State, will in time secure a railroad there by preserving a state of independent improvement, preventing a national debt. Fourth, because in the preservation of the Union with its rich resources, the country has an ample future for its development.

The Red River Raft bill was especially assigned for Thursday next.

Mr. POLK moved to take up the bill for the removal of the arsenal at St. Louis, and to sell the grounds.

HOUSE.—The Army bill was passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt of $500,000 for suppressing Indian hostilities was passed.

The House considered private bills.

Mr. FLORENCE presented a petition of citizens of Philadelphia praying for the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions.

Messrs. HARRIS of Md., CLEMENS of Va., and HOLMAN of Ind., presented similar memorials.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that he would, on Monday, offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty-three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden Compromise.

Adjourned at an early hour.

Important from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—Gen. Harney has been challenged by a late officer in the army. They are both in Washington.

The question discussed over Holt's nomination was whether he was a coercionist, his friends denying it, and maintaining that it is his earnest desire to prevent bloodshed, but to maintain the laws by every possible peaceful means. During the debate on the nomination, Mr. Crittenden is said to have taken the ground that as Kentucky is now a central State, enjoying all the prosperity consequent upon the present Union and form of government, she would never consent to its breaking up, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy of which she would be a border State, exposed to all the dangers and losses of such a position. It is stated that he was very much excited during this portion of his remarks, and the manner in which he upbraided the Southern men who defeated his Compromise in the Senate, was very severe. He took the position that the Union must be preserved at all hazards, either by peaceable means or force, and that force used against the lawless citizens of a Government is not coercion of a State. The speech being unexpected, created a great sensation among the Senators.

Mr. Holt was finally confirmed Secretary of War by the Senate.

Mr. M. F. Dowell, of St. Louis, was to-day confirmed Consul at Lyons.

The Indian Office is in receipt of late intelligence that 5,000 Sioux Indians are collected on a fork of the Platte, and threaten to take Fort Kearney, and wipe out the white settlers and stop all emigration westward.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Secretary Holt transmitted to-day a statement from Col. Craig, Chief of the Ordnance Bureau, which shows that early last year, by special direction of Secretary Floyd, he transferred 115,000 stand of arms from Springfield and Watervliet to arsenals in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Louisiana. The largest number were Springfield muskets of the latest pattern. The remainder were muskets altered to percussion locks, and rifles. Col. C. adds, the arms sent to South Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana have since been seized by the State authorities.

A petition signed by Lockwood & Co., Thomson Bros., W. G. Scott & Co., Gwynne & Day, and others, subscribers to the loan, authorized by the act of the 22d of June, 1859, has been received here, praying Congress for relief, first, because Cobb refused to deliver the stock when called on; second, because Cobb, while withholding their stock, was preaching disunion, injuring the credit of the government and depressing the market value of the stocks; third, because President Buchanan tolerated such conduct; and fourth, because the money market should be relieved from the pressure occasioned in view of the act authorizing a new issue of ten million Treasury notes.

Massachusetts Ready for the Emergency.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—In the State Legislature to-day a series of resolutions passed by a unanimous vote, tendering to the President of the United States such aid in men and money as he may require to maintain the authority of the General Government. The preamble to the resolutions declares that the State of South Carolina in seizing the fortifications of the Federal Government, Post Office, Custom House and money, arms and munitions of war, and by firing on a vessel in the service of the United States, has committed an act of war.

The Senate passed a bill authorizing an increase of the volunteer militia of the State. This bill will doubtless pass the House by a large, if not unanimous, vote.

In the House a bill was introduced providing for the immediate enrollment of 20,000 men, to be styled the "Massachusetts National Volunteer Militia," the organization to continue one year. The act further authorizes the Governor to tender the services of the Militia to the President.

A Union meeting in this city is contemplated in Faneuil Hall, at which Hon. Edward Everett will be invited to speak; also a memorial to Congress for a pacification and settlement of the existing difficulties on such compromises as may be deemed expedient.

Redpath is in Boston. He denies any intention to add to the perplexities of the South by attempting to run off their slaves.

The Georgia Secession Convention.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Jan. 18.—The State Convention to-day adopted resolutions declaring it the duty of Georgia to secede and appointing a committee of 17 to draft an ordinance of Secession. The resolutions were adopted—160 to 130.

H. V. Johnson introduced resolution as a substitute for those adopted, looking to co-operation, inviting a Convention of the South at Atlanta in February. Mr. Johnson's resolutions were lost.

Mr. Stephens said, during the debate, if Georgia determines to secede, the sooner she does so the better.

Cannon are firing, and flags of independence are flying from the Capitol, sky rockets are being set off, and there is music and other demonstrations.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 19.—The House Convention bill was slightly amended by the Senate yesterday, in which the House concurred, and the bill finally passed. The amendment reads thus: "No act, ordinance or resolution shall be valid to change or dissolve the political relations of this State to the Government of the United States or any other State, until a majority of qualified voters of the State shall ratify the same."

Mr. Russel, Commissioner from Mississippi, made a strong Secession speech before a Joint session of the Legislature last night.

New Jersey on the Crisis.

TRENTON, N. J. Jan. 19.—The majority of the Joint Committee on National Affairs reported a series of resolutions to the Senate, fully endorsing the Crittenden resolutions, and instructing the Senators of the State in Congress and requesting the Representatives to support them. They will be discussed next week, and passed by both Houses, no doubt.

The Committee also calls upon Congress to order a National Convention, in case the Crittenden or similar measures are not speedily adopted.

Later from California.

FORT KEARNEY, Jan. 18.—The Pony Express with San Francisco dates to the 2d inst., passed here on the 16th inst.

The California Legislature would convene on the 6th inst. It was claimed that the Douglas Democrats would lack five of a majority, and great difficulty in electing a U. S. Senator was anticipated.

U. S. Jury Preparing to Indict Traitors.

NEW YORK Jan. 19.—Besides other parties, the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court have summoned Fred. K. Hudson, of the *Herald*, Mr. English, of the *Tribune*, Mr. Hills of the *Evening Post*, an ex-Mayor Tieman to answer interrogations touching certain alleged movements in this city.

A Shocking Murder.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Between nine and ten o'clock this morning a shocking murder was committed at 117 West 19th street. Mary Ann Love was beaten to death in the basement of a tenement house occupied by Peter Bradley, a shoemaker. A brother of the murdered woman, named Samuel Love, and Bradley have been arrested.

Fugitive Slave Case.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 19.—A colored woman claimed as a fugitive slave from Wheeling, Va., was arrested here to-day. She will be examined Monday. Judge Tilden issued a *habeas corpus*, which will be returned Monday morning. There is but little excitement, and confined entirely to the colored population. She admits herself to belong to the claimant.

The Treasury Loan.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Bids for the Treasury Loan reached $12,500,000, at from 9 to 12 per cent. The awards, it is understood, will be made to all bidders under 11 per cent., and the average is about 10½ per cent. There were about 100 bidders for the $5,000,000 loan.

Sailing of Steamships.

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The steamship Glasgow for Liverpool, with nine passengers, and the Bremen for Southampton, with eighty-four passengers and $29,000 in specie, sailed to-day.

European News by the "Asia."

NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—The following is by telegraph from Liverpool to Queenstown on Monday, Jan. 6th:

Liverpool 6th.—Breadstuffs market closed steady. Provision market dull.

London, Saturday eve.—Consols closed 93¼@93½ account. The latest sales of American stocks were Erie 35@35½; N. Y. C. 76@80; Ill. C. 27½@28 discount.

It is stated that the English Government has sent a strong note to the Emperor of France protesting against the extension of the occupation of Syria by the French forces. No reply has yet been received.

WALL PAPERS.
No. 61.....Randolph Street.....No. 61.
F. E. RIGBY.

ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
SKATING CAPS,
HOODS, HOODS,
SONTAGS, LEGGINS, MITTENS, AND SCARFS
CHENILLE HAIR NETS,
AND
HAND-KNIT WORSTED GOODS,
MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41..........La Salle Street..........41

BARNUM'S GREAT VARIETY STORE,
No. 138 Lake Street.
BARNUM BRO'S.,
Direct Importers of, and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
BERLIN WORSTEDS,
SHAKER YARN,
Baskets, Bird Cages,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &C.
The attention of Wholesale Dealers is respectfully solicited.
REMEMBER THE NUMBER,
138..........LAKE STREET..........138
[au18'60-1y]

BRONCHITIS
Is an inflammation either ACCUTE or CHRONIC of the lower branches of the Windpipe, where they permeate the lungs, and in a healthy state carry the air to all parts of them. It is commonly attended with hoarseness, weakness of voice, slight cough, and a little fever. Being found most frequently in public speakers, and especially in ministers of the Gospel, it has received the name of
MINISTERS SORE THROAT.
It is slow of cure, especially when the cause of it is not abandoned, but a moderate and persevering use of the
Pectoral Syrup
Always effects a cure, as in the case of the Rev. Elias Bowen D.D., and hundreds of other cases that might be given:
DR. FOORD:
DEAR SIR: Several years since I had a severe BRONCHITIS, which, in spite of the remedies used, run me down very low; in fact most of them were either decidedly injurious or of doubtful results, and the diseases produced so great prostration of the nervous system, that I had to forego ministerial duties. I then began to use the PECTORAL SYRUP and I have reason to think that the FOUR OR FIVE bottles which I used were the means, by the blessing of a kind Providence, of saving my life. ELIAS BOWEN.
Moravia, Cayuga County, N. Y.
☞ For sale by druggists generally in the city and country. ja19-d808-3d 1tw

FOR THE BATH.
Lawrence's Bath Straps,
Lawrence's Bath Gloves,
Lawrence's Flesh Gloves,
Flesh and Bath Brushes,
Turkish Bathing Towels,
Bathing Sponges,
Fine Toilet Soaps,
Genuine Bay Water,
Choice Colognes,
Toilet Waters,
Toilet Vinegar.
A Large and Fine Assortment of the Best Goods.
For sale by J. H. REED & CO.,
Apothecaries and Dealers in Fine Toilet Goods,
ja17 144 and 146 Lake street.

MALT!
BARLEY MALT!
A STOCK OF
PRIME BARLEY MALT
For Brewers' and Distillers' Use
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
AND
ORDERS PROMPLY FILLED.
ALSO,
SUPERIOR YEAST MALT
IN BARRELS.
ADDRESS, A. G. MOREY,
12 South Water Street, Chicago.
se16d29-6m

THE CHICAGO ART-UNION
DISTRIBUTION.
ONE HUNDRED WORKS OF ART
TO BE DISTRIBUTED AMONG
Eight Hundred Subscribers!!!
A proportion of Gifts unprecedented in the annals of Art-Union Distributions.
There have been added to the list of the FORTY-SEVEN GIFTS the following Works, viz:
One Cameo, by Volk, valued at ... $40.00.
Two Oil Paintings by Tracy, with gilt frames, one valued at $35, the other at $30 ... 65.00.
Twenty-Five Oil Paintings representing scenes in Europe and America, by Henry Le Grand, with beautiful oval gilt frames, valued at $10 each ... 250.00.
Twenty-Five of Volk's Cabinet Busts of Hon. A. Lincoln, valued at $3.00 each ... 67.50.
Making FIFTY-THREE EXTRA GIFTS without increasing the original number or price of the tickets, and without withdrawing any work from the original gift list.
Every purchaser of a distribution ticket receives, on payment of $5, one large Photograph of the principal gift—The Statue of "Young Washington"—or a Chromo Lithographic View of Chicago. Also a season ticket of admission with family to the FINE ART EXHIBITION of Paintings and Statuary (where may be seen all of the Gifts) now open at Hesler's Gallery, No. 113 Lake street.
The Exhibition and drawing for the works will be continued to February. ja12x3w

OFFICE BOARD OF TRADE.
CHICAGO, January 15th, 1861.
THE ANNUAL REPORT
—OF THE—
BOARD OF TRADE OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO,
Will be published and ready for delivery on the 20th inst.
The report will contain about 100 pages, and be furnished to those subscribing previous to that date, at the low price of ten dollars per 100 copies.
ja16 d873-1w SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

FUR MANUFACTORY.
G. M. SPEARS, JR.,
With
F. & A. HERZOG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
BEAR AND WOLF ROBES, &c.,
65 ... Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. ... 65
Would respectfully announce to their old patrons and the trade, that they are now in receipt of a large and full assortment of all goods in their line.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION
LECTURES,
Commencing Thursday Evening, November 15th, 1860,
AT METROPOLITAN HALL.
Series to consist of Twelve Lectures by the following gentlemen:
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq., Rev. T. L. CUYLER, GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq., Prof. [illegible], Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Hon. JOHN W. FORNEY, Dr. J. G. HOLLAND, Prof. E. L. YOUMANS, Prof. J. C. OSCANYAN, Hon. H. J. RAYMOND, Rev. A. L. STONE.
Tickets may be had at the Book Stores of S. C. Griggs & Co. and D. B. Cooke & Co., and at the store of J. P. Knowles, under the Hall, at the Richmond House, Tremont House, Briggs House, and of the Librarian at the Rooms of the Association in Portland Block, and of the members of the Committee.
[illegible], Chas. L. Thomas, and Chas. P. Kellogg, Lecture Committee.
HENRY W. BISHOP, Jr., Chairman.

WRIGHT & McCLURE, UNDERTAKERS, No. 88 Lasalle street.
METALLIC COFFINS.
Also—Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vault in Cemetery. ap12

DR. DAVIES, having removed from Dr. Shipman's to
59 S. Clark street, Op. Sherman House,
Continues his Office Hours from 9 to 10 A. M. and 12 to 1 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. At Residence, corner Green and Madison street, 8 A. M. and 1 to 4 P. M. ja18x3t

REAL OLD FASHIONED MUSIC.—CONTINENTAL HARMONY. [illegible] Lovers of genuine old sacred music will find in this book all the choicest gems of the past. [illegible] Published by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

Wanted.

WANTED—One or two good collectors for mail. Apply at office corner of Randolph or Market streets, or [illegible] State st. ja19x2t

WANTED—The advertiser would like a situation as Foreman on a good Farm. Is fully competent to take charge of same if desired. Accommodations needed for a small family. Address "E. H.," Chicago Post office. ja19x2t

WANTED—An honest, industrious laboring man, with a family, is anxious to obtain employment at any moderate compensation. Will do any laboring work. Please call at Tribune Office. ja19x1w

WANTED—A Partner in the Flouring Business, at the
INDUSTRIAL MILLS, NILES, MICH.
ja19x2w L. BINGHAM, Proprietor.

WANTED—To rent on or before the first of March, a House, to be located on Wabash or Michigan avenue, or on a street leading east to the lake from State south of Monroe and north of Old. Must have eight or nine rooms, including bath room. Would be nicely finished—modern style. Address Drawer 5839. ja19-d800-3t

BOARD WANTED—Furnished Rooms and Board wanted by a gentleman and his wife with one child. Must be pleasantly located—South Side preferred. References given. Address MERCHANT, care of Box 6129.

NOTICE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.—A young man fully competent desires a situation as Teacher in the English Branches in some high school, or to take charge of some public school in the country. Has had three months experience in teaching, and can furnish the best of recommendations as to uprightness of conduct and of ability to teach all the English branches. Address or apply to J. W. COOPER, No. 84 Adams street, Chicago, Ill. ja19x1t

SITUATION WANTED—A young man who has resided several years in the city and can give first class references as to character, ability, &c., wishes to obtain immediate employment as Book-Keeper, Copyist or General Clerk. Will work for a moderate salary. Address "J. F." care Tribune Office, Chicago. ja19x3t

For Sale.

FOR SALE—On seven years time—four or five beautiful Lots, a few blocks west of Union Park, on Park avenue. Interest at 6 per cent. [illegible] required to be cash. Address P. O. Box 3979. ja19x3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE ON WABASH AVENUE—For sale a forty foot Lot with a good frame dwelling in one of the most desirable neighborhood of Wabash avenue. Part of the purchase price can remain on mortgage. Apply to P. O. Box 3876.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—An old established, well known and very favorably located Hotel in Chicago for sale for good pay. The interest of Furniture will be sold at a bargain to some one. Address Drawer 5852. ja19x3t

FOR SALE—For $1,500 cash, one-half of one of the best paying country newspaper establishments in Illinois. As editorial duties only will be required, it is not necessary that the purchaser should be a practical printer but he must be a good Republican. For further particulars inquire of the editor of the Tribune. ja19x1w

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Portable Steam Engine six horse power, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of H. THOMAS, Geneseo, Ill. or J. JONES, JR., & CO., 231 South Water st. ja19x1m

FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
A HOUSE AND LOT
On West Jackson street, near Desplaines street, W. D.
PRICE, $2,000.
Terms—Part cash and part on time. Apply to J. S. JOHNSTON, 60 Lasalle street.
TITLE PERFECT.

FOR SALE—100 Tons superior quality Prairie, Timothy and Clover Hay, mixed.
CHEAP FOR CASH.
Weights guaranteed, and delivered free. Orders for the same for any quantity will meet prompt attention. HENRY H. SAUFELDT, 18 Dearborn-st. Post Office Drawer 6137. ja19x1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with Board can be obtained at No. 49 Van Buren street, between State and Wabash avenue. ja19x1m

To Rent.

TO RENT—A very desirable Stock Farm of seven hundred acres, to let for a term of years either with or without stock. Address Box 683.

TO RENT.—A first-class three story brick house, with stone front and all modern improvements, No. [?] south May street between Washington and Madison. Will sell part of the furniture. Enquire at house, or address P. O. Box 3865.

TO RENT.—The three story brick house, No. 52 Buffalo street, with water gas and all other modern improvements, call at J. M. MARSHALL'S Room, No. 8 (up stairs) at No. 97 South Clark street. ja17x1w

TO RENT—Those two first-class three story Brick Houses on Prairie avenue, just north of Old street, with swelling from a good cellar, a east front, with fine view of the lake; hot and cold water, &c. Inquire at 16 Van Buren street.

TO RENT.—A desirable house on Michigan avenue, south of Twelfth street, with water, gas, stable and good cellar. Rent low. Apply to W. H. DICK, 122 South Water street, or CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO., 13 South Lasalle street, over the Old Custom House. ja16x1w

TO RENT—In the Iron Block, corner of Lake and Lasalle street.
ONE LARGE HALL.
Also, a number of rooms suitable for offices or other purposes. Inquire of LAFLIN, SMITH & BOIES, 79 South Water street, corner of state.

TO RENT.—The large and convenient brick building at the corner of State and Adams streets, now occupied as a Stable and Riding Gallery by G. S. Sutherland, Esq., is offered for rent, with possession from the 1st of May next. The location is central and the building suitable for a manufacturing establishment of almost any kind, and will be fitted up to suit if required. For particulars apply to J. W. WAUGHOP, or CLAFLIN & FAY, No. 83 Clark street, or SAMUEL McCARTY, Aurora, Ill.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND Pianos for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Orders for Tuning Piano, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice.
115 LAKE STREET.—NEAR CLARK.

Dentists' Cards.

WILLIAM ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
58 ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... 58
Post Office Box 2880.

A. W. FREEMAN, DENTIST,
102 ... Washington Street, Chicago ... 102
Just east of Clark Street.
No charge for an examination or unsuccessful work. P. O. Box 2841.

GIFFARD'S INJECTOR,
FOR SUPPLYING
WATER TO STEAM BOILERS.
All sizes received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at their prices by
HIGGINS, MOWRY & CO.,
No. 398 Randolph street.

HOGS HEADS.—We will pay CASH for Hogs Heads in any quantity. MITCHELL & ZAHM.

TO PORK PACKERS.—We are prepared to render, on owner's account, Hogs Heads, Bones or Pork Trimmings, in the most approved manner. Charges moderate. MITCHELL & ZAHM. N. 7 Kinzie street.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
In Drawing of January 4th, 1861, at Havana, No. 14,736 drew $100,000; No. 25,351 drew $30,000; No. 3,327 drew $20,000; No. 11,772 drew $10,000; No. [illegible] drew $10,000; being the five principal prizes. [illegible] Prizes cashed by NATE. B. TAYLOR, New York.

20 Tons DRIED PEACHES,
In Store and for sale by
A. PEUGNET,
No. 2 Hilliard's Block.

CORN WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for 10,000 Bushels Corn on the ear, delivered on the Railroad Track. S. MARSH, northeast corner Rush street Bridge.
Caloric Dried Meal from New Corn, by the Barrel or Bag, at much reduced prices. SYLVESTER MARSH.

NOTICE.—Whereas, my son, John S. Phillips, has been in the habit of signing my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes and other instruments of writing. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that all authority to use or sign my name to checks, drafts, promissory notes, bills of exchange or other instruments of writing of whatever name or kind, is hereby withdrawn and revoked, and that I shall pay no debts contracted by my said son in my name or otherwise, after this date. JOHN PHILLIPS.
Chicago, Dec. 21st, 1860.

GLOVES, GLOVES, GLOVES.
Don't forget to buy your Gloves at BOWEN'S, No. 88 Clark street (up stairs). The best and cheapest Buck skin and Fur, all sold lower than ever before.
N. B.—Bowen is also Agent for the West of Wilcox's Sewing Machine, the most simple and perfect machine ever made. Call and see it.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE
UNITED STATES,
Just published in neat pamphlet form.
Single copies, 3 cents; $2 per hundred.
The trade supplied by ROSS & TOUSEY, Wholesale Agents, No. 121 Nassau street; or by the Publishers, [illegible] HART & CO., No. 40 Courtlandt street, New York.

$150 REWARD.
L. CORNELL & CO.,
At 133 Lake Street, (Up-Stairs,)
Are paying the above reward every week. $5 to each person who most judiciously purchases one of their Taggart and Farr Family or Manufacturing Sewing Machines for a Holiday Gift. Only $40 for a Machine. Hammer, Gauger, and all—fully licensed. Manufacturing Shuttle Machines, 15 by 10 inches under the arm fastening its own ends, at $40, for carriage trimming, tailoring, and all kinds of manufacturing.

TO PASSENGERS GOING EAST.
TAKE NOTICE.
Fare Reduced.
On and after January 15th, 1861, and until further notice the fare from Chicago to Cleveland will be only $4.00. Tickets at these rates (good for three days) can be procured ONLY at the Office of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, No. 42 Dearborn street, and at the Depot. The rates are from Cleveland to New York is only $14, and to Boston, Philadelphia, and all points East, in like proportion. GEO. M. GRAY, Agent.
Chicago, Jan. 15th, 1861.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company [illegible] on Tuesday, February 12, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors and the transaction of [illegible]. A. S. DOWNER, Secretary.

Miscellaneous.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Devoted to News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Education, Art, Science and Literature.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1861.

POLITICAL.—The great political campaign of 1860 is closed. The battle has been fought and won, and the eagles of victory perch on the Republican banners. ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been triumphantly elected President of the United States for four years from the 4th of March, 1861.

We are entering upon a year that will be memorable in the annals of American politics. The Fire-Eaters of the Cotton States have undertaken to break up the American Union, because they are not allowed forever to rule it. The people have decided at the ballot-box, to have the Federal Government administered according to the precepts and policy of the Fathers; and in strict accordance with the Constitution they have elected a President to execute their will. The slave-holding oligarchy refuse to submit, and have proclaimed their purpose to disrupt the Confederacy unless their demands shall be immediately complied with, which embrace the following points:

DEMANDS OF THE FIRE-EATERS.—1st. That the people of the North shall give up their convictions that Slavery is wrong, and profess to believe that it is morally and politically right. 2d. That the Constitution shall be so construed as to recognize Property in Man, and thereby nationalize the institution of American Slavery. 3d. That the Free States shall pay for all fugitives from labor who may escape. 4th. That all State laws against kidnapping shall be repealed. 5th. That Slavery shall be extended into all the Territories and protected by a Federal Slave Code. 6th. That the Slave trade shall be re-opened in the District of Columbia. 7th. That a law shall be passed granting the right to slaveholders to travel and sojourn in the Free States, ACCOMPANIED BY THEIR SLAVES.

In case of non-compliance with these terms, the Fire-Eaters threaten to secede from the Union, and set up a Southern Confederacy, re-open the African slave Trade, and attempt to found a great slave-holding empire, by absorbing Mexico, Central America and the Islands of the Gulf. Such is the programme of the Disunionists.

In such a crisis it behooves every sound patriot and friend of the Union and Constitution to stand by Lincoln's Administration, as the old Democrats stood by Gen. Jackson when assailed by South Carolina nullifiers. The free North must not be bullied nor frightened by the arrogant oligarchs into a base surrender of its dearest rights and most cherished principles.

OTHER QUESTIONS.—But there are other important matters to come before the new Administration. Among these are Free Homesteads for the Landless; Improvements of Rivers and Harbors; Construction of a Railroad to the Pacific; Encouragement of the Manufacturing and Farming Industry of the country; Retrenchment and Reform in the Administration of Government; a restoration, in short, of the earlier and purer days of the republic. On all these questions, the TRIBUNE will ever be found an earnest champion on the side of Freedom, Right and Patriotism.

GENERAL NEWS.—Chicago is the Commercial Emporium of a large portion of the Northwest, and by reason of her railroads, water connections and telegraph lines, she has become a great news centre; and we are convinced that western readers can obtain their earliest information of passing events from the columns of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which is a live newspaper that keeps fully up with the progress of the times.

CORRESPONDENCE.—During the coming winter one of the editors will correspond for the TRIBUNE from Washington, giving full and graphic reports of the proceedings of an exciting session of Congress.

Another of the editors will attend at Springfield and keep the people fully posted on what will be done by the Illinois Legislature. Correspondents will be engaged at the Capitols of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Indiana.

From other portions of the country and from foreign lands, we receive our intelligence through the assistance of the correspondents of the Associated Press, from an immense exchange list and the letters of numerous friends.

MARKETS.—The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial paper, and in this department it possesses the confidence and enjoys the patronage of business men to a high degree. Its market reports embrace every article that the farmer or dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper, whether western, eastern or foreign markets. The TRIBUNE also discusses very fully, in its editorial and news columns, currency questions, Railroad, Bank and State Stocks, agricultural products of America and Europe, and all other topics connected with the material interests of our country.

AGRICULTURE.—During the coming year we shall pay particular attention to farming matters. Each issue contains a carefully prepared agricultural article, containing a large amount of fresh and valuable information pertaining to the farm and garden. Interesting letters from "Rural," and other able Agricultural and Horticultural writers, will be published. No western newspaper devotes so much space to reports of fairs, crops, live stock, improved implements and modes of culture, and all other matters of interest to the tillers of the soil.

EDUCATION.—The cause of Education will receive due attention in our columns. And the Literary and Miscellaneous matter will be prepared with a view to making the paper a welcome family visitor, combining the agreeable and useful. In short, the purpose of the publishers is, to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable that no well regulated Western family can afford to be without it.

Now is the time to renew subscriptions and make up clubs for the new year. A little effort in any neighborhood will procure a list of names. People can afford to subscribe, as this is a year of abundance.

☞ Postage on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is only half as much as on the New York or Eastern papers.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

Single Subscribers, in advance	$1.50
Four copies	5.00
Ten copies	10.00
Twenty copies (and one to getter up of club)	20.00
TERMS OF DAILY—One year	$7.00
—Six months	4.00
TERMS OF TRI-WEEKLY—One year	4.00
—Six months	2.00

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address TRIBUNE, Chicago, Ill.

NOTICE.—We have this day sold our entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery, &c., to Mr. John S. Buchanan, who will continue the business at the Old Stand, No. 51 Lake street. In retiring from business we desire to return our thanks to our friends who have favored us with their patronage, and recommend our successor as in every way entitled to their confidence and esteem.
Chicago, Jan. 11, 1861. HONORE, HALL & CO.

JOHN S. BUCHANAN,
(Successor to Honore, Hall & Co.,)
IMPORTER AND JOBBER OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
RAILROAD FURNISHING GOODS,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Wire Cloth, Seives, &c.
No. 51 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
F. L. HONORE, Salesman.

COAL.—The undersigned offers for sale the best kinds of
BRIER HILL, LACKAWANA,
ERIE, LEHIGH,
And Blossburg Coal.
Dealers, Iron Founders and others supplied at wholesale on favorable terms. City orders promptly filled.
Yard and Office north end Wells street bridge. THOMAS HALE.

I.—KENT'S COMMENTARIES, a new and entirely revised edition, in four vols. Price, $16.00. II—Chitty on Pleading. A new edition by Perkins; 3 vols. Price, $12.00. III—Parson's Contracts; 3 vols. Price, $14.00. IV—Hilliard on Torts; 2 vols. Price, $10.00. V—Hilliard on Mortgages; 2 vols. Price $10.00. VI—Hilliard on Real Property; 2 vols. Price, $11.00. VII—Rawle on Covenants, a new edition. Price, $5.50. VIII—Bouvier's Law Dictionary; 2 vols. Price, $12.00. IX—Bouvier's Institutes; 4 vols. Price, $15.00.
The above valuable Treatises together with the various standard works of Story, Wharton, Greenleaf, Parsons, Curtis, &c., &c., for sale at the lowest prices.
☞ Call or send for our Law Catalogue.
D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

300,000 FLOUR BARREL STAVES, thoroughly seasoned. Also, 15,000 feet Heading for sale by WM. BLANCHARD, at east end Rolls' Bridge.

HOWARD'S SUPREME COURT REPORTS.—23 vols, for sale very low to close it out. D. B. COOKE & CO., 111 Lake street.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS—40 volumes for sale at the low price of $1.50 per volume. D. B. COOKE & CO.

OAK ORCHARD
ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the Valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee County, N. Y. eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal, and fourteen miles from Batavia. The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of these waters are fully shown in the subjoined analysis. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid, Sulphate of Lime, and Protosulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by these waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities of those curative substances. Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the Scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use. In Skin Diseases—even in confirmed Leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of Medical and Scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:
Prof. Emmons, T. Romeyn Beck, M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNaughton, M. D., of Albany; Edward Spring, M. D., of New York; Dr. R. Campbell, of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. Schuler, of Lockport, N. Y.; they recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhoea of several years standing which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Beck says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. White read a paper on the subject of these Waters before the Academy of Physicians in the city of New York, in which he states that the Water possesses decidedly tonic, refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases to which they are more particularly adapted, are chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases; chronic dyspepsia, chronic diarrhoea, chronic dysentery, chronic diuresis, chronic cystitis, diabetes, cases of passive hemorrhage—such as Purpura hemorrhagica, and the colliquative sweats of hectic fever. The water may also be often used with advantage, he says, in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhoea, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections, or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt by continual use to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used properly diluted, as a great refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In Skin Diseases—In those forms of Dyspepsia connected with the alkaline condition of the stomach, as in Pyrosis or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of colica pictonum, and other injurious consequences arising from the action of lead, this water will prove to be an admirable antidote. In chronic pharyngitis, laryngitis, chronic mucous catarrh, and bronchitis, chronic ophthalmia, (externally) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat, in cases of salivation, and in [illegible] and also in piles.
[illegible] taken internally, a wine glass full of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from Physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent. Dealers supplied on liberal terms.
☞ No Water Genuine unless procured from H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent, No. 574 Broadway, New York.

ATWOOD'S QUININE
TONIC BITTERS,
The Best Aromatic Tonic Ever Offered to the Public.
RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY
FOR ITS SUPERIOR MEDICINAL QUALITIES.
This elegant compound which has secured the confidence and endorsement of most of the leading Physicians of New England, is a palatable and efficient form of Quinine, containing all the peculiar virtues of Peruvian Bark, carefully combined with various Tonics and Stomachics, and cannot fail to meet the wants of the debilitated.
It is a mild Tonic to the stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting digestion, pre-eminently good in dyspepsia, strengthening and invigorating to the digestive and nervous system after prostrating diseases; and in fever and ague, or kindred complaints, its aid is invaluable.
For diarrhoea, dysentary and cholera morbus, the public may rest assured there is nor can be any better general remedy.
One of the very best Physicians in Boston has said; "That it is the best preparation of Bitters that has ever been offered to the public."
Put up in half pint as well as quart bottles, in order that all may convince themselves of its superior merits. For further particulars reference is made to the printed circulars. For sale by
CHAS. H. ATWOOD,
19 Central Street, Boston.
Wholesale and Retail by
J. H. REED & CO., Chicago.

CHEESE!—CHEESE!—250 Boxes Choice HAMBURGH & WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE, in lots to suit purchasers. PARKER & RAYMOND, [illegible] South Water street.

WANTED—By a gentleman and wife, a large and well furnished room with board in a modern built house. Room to contain gas, fire, &c. Location within ten squares of Court House. Address "B. F.," Tribune Office.

Commission Merchants.

W. SCOTT STEWART, Produce Commission Merchant, NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDINGS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

SHERMAN & HALL, Produce and Commission Merchants, 97 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 97. Liberal cash advances on Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions and Dried Fruits, for sale in this market or shipment East.

CASH ADVANCES.
WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., Liverpool and London.
Liberal Cash Advances will be made on consignments to the above house of
BACON, LARD PROVISIONS AND PRODUCE
generally, by THOMAS NASH.

MELLEN & OLMSTED, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 176 ... South Water Street ... 176. Advances made on Consignments to us and to our friends South and East. REFER TO E. L. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Betts, Mellen & Wyman, St. Louis; Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa. J. O. MELLEN, late of Weller Mudd & Mellen. E. K. OLMSTED, late with Putnam, Olmsted & Co., Burlington, Iowa.

C. T. WHEELER, Successor to FLINT & WHEELER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 1 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill. Cash advances made on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for sale in this market or for shipment East. C. T. WHEELER.

A. PEUGNET, Commission Merchant. Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and Country Produce generally. OFFICE NO. 2 HILLIARD'S BLOCK, N. E. cor. S. Water and Clark sts. REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Chicago, Ill.; [illegible]; Isaac Cook, Esq., do.; A. W. Ripley, Esq., do.; F. Harmony, Nephews & Co., New York; Gourd Freres do.; Yelverton Bros., do.; Jas. King's Sons, do.; Jas. H. Lucas, Esq., St. Louis; Edward Tesson, Esq., do.; Chas. Cousteau, Esq., do. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments.

EDWARD SACKET, Commission Merchant, No. 18 South Water Street, between Old and New Board of Trade Buildings, Chicago, Ill. REFER to Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Chicago; Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Parker Handy, [illegible] New York; Whitney & Sons, Philadelphia; F. P. Fowler & Co., New Orleans.

FORD & NORTON, Storage and Commission Merchants, Fire Proof Warehouse, on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill. ☞ Liberal advances made on Consignments. SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

PITKIN & CO., General Commission Merchants, 119 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. JAMES L. CATES. ALFRED R. PITKIN.

NORTON, ROBB & CO., Wholesale Dealers in GROCERIES AND FISH, And General Commission Merchants, No. 13 River Street, Chicago, Ill. HORACE NORTON. CHAS. ROBB. W. H. NORTON.

FINLEY, HOYT & RUMSEY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 13 South La Salle Street, Old United States Custom House Buildings, Chicago. JAS. W. FINLEY. J. M. HOYT. I. P. RUMSEY.
CARD.—In withdrawing from the Commission Business, we take great pleasure in recommending the above firm to our friends and patrons and solicit for them a continuance of their business. Having known them for several years, we cheerfully recommend them as good business men, and in every respect reliable. FLINT & WHEELER.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water streets, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. F. V. CHAMBERLAIN. E. W. SEYMOUR.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 186 South Water st., Pomeroy's Buildings, Post Office Drawer 6137, Chicago. JAS. D. BAILIE. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co.; Wm. Martin, General Freight Agent C. B. & Q. R. R.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS, Commission Merchants, NO. 8 POMEROY'S BLOCK, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments. B. F. GRIFFIN. J. GRIFFIN.

TURPIN, LAKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 133 1-2 South Water St., Chicago. T. A. TURPIN. WELLS LAKE. D. J. LAKE.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, DEALERS IN Every Description of Country Produce on Commission Exclusively. 20 and 22 ... LASALLE STREET ... 20 and 22. CHICAGO.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water St., Chicago.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, 186 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 186. Aiken's Building, Chicago. Business confined strictly to Commission.

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS For the purchase and sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water Street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE. [illegible] L. UNDERWOOD.

THOMPSON, BONHAM & CO., EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 98 SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. REFER to—Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Co., Alonzo Richmond & Co., Buffalo; Geo. C. Holmes, Chicago; J. H. Drake & Co., N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. O. S. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., Commission Merchants, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 186 S. Water, cor. Clark st., Chicago.

ALLEN HOWES, COMMISSION MERCHANT, 185 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

S. HOLMES & SON, Beef and Pork Packers, AND PROVISION MERCHANTS. Office No. 12 River Street. PACKING HOUSE NORTH BRANCH, CHICAGO. Dealers in BEEF, PORK, HAMS, SHOULDERS, LARD, ETC. ☞ Highest market price for Cattle and Hogs. REFER TO Bankers and Business Men generally at Quincy, Ill., St. Louis and Chicago Banks; J. Young Scammon, Esq., President Marine Bank; J. H. Dunham, Esq., President Merchants' Savings Loan and Trust Company, and Messrs. G. S. Hubbard & Co., Chicago. SAM'L HOLMES. M. V. B. HOLMES.

MURRY NELSON, PRODUCE Commission and Shipping Merchant, NO. 244 SOUTH WATER STREET, (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission.

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 219 South Water Street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. L. Tinkham & Co., Chicago; Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati.

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., Produce Commission Merchants, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 177 Kinzie street, Chicago. C. E. SPAFFORD. D. STEWART. [illegible]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. 120 South Water street, Chicago. Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. R. STONE.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 215 South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co, Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. W. D. HOUGHTELING.

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c., at 208, 212 and 214 South Water street. A. E. NEELY. F. F. LAWRENCE. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Loomis Building, Corner of Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on Consignments.

Stoves, Ranges, &c.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD. The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article is for sale by C. METZ, Agent, at 160 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tinware.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY, ss. [illegible]

NOTICE OF SALE.—[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss. [illegible]

MORTGAGE SALE.—[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook, ss. [illegible]

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—[illegible]

MASTER'S SALE.—[illegible]

EXECUTORS' SALE.—[illegible]

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.—[illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE. Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly. EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS: JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSS, ALFRED COWLES, CHARLES H. R[illegible], JOSEPH MEDILL. OFFICE NO. 51 CLARK STREET. [illegible] Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago,

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1861.

☞ To Mail Subscribers. The date on the slip on which your name is printed, tells when your subscription runs out. Keep an eye on it.

THE STATE OF KANSAS! The six years' struggle is over, and K[illegible] is at last a free State of the Americ[illegible] Union. The bill for admission whi[illegible] passed the House some weeks since, w[illegible] adopted by the Senate yesterday, by t[illegible] decisive vote of 36 to 16. It is not like[illegible] that it will be vetoed by the President, b[illegible] even if it should be, it will not be diffic[illegible] to pass it again by a two-thirds majority [illegible] both branches of Congress.

FORT PICKENS. Much interest attaches to this fortress situated on an island opposite the Pensac[illegible] navy yard, at last accounts garrisoned by a small force of United States troops collected from Fort McRae, Fort Barrancas [illegible] Pickens is one of the strongest posts in the country. It is built of granite, and cost the government one million dollars. It is about a mile and a half from the navy yard and cannot be successfully attacked with[illegible] strong naval force, [illegible]

GONE AT LAST. The Disunionists are bound to give the [Re]publicans a majority in the Senate. The [Flo]rida and Alabama Senators took leave [of] that body yesterday, greatly to the re[lief] of those who feared they might stay to [de]feat the appropriation bills and continue [the] existing confusion of things at Wash[ington]. [illegible]

GEORGIA. The ordinance of secession was adopted [by t]he Georgia Convention on Saturday by [a vo]te of 208 to 89—Alexander H. Stephens [and] Herschel V. Johnson voting in the [neg]ative. Judge Linton, who gave one of [the n]egative votes, has refused to sign the [ordi]nance. A resolution to postpone the [act] of secession until the 3d of March, was [defe]ated by only 30 votes. [illegible]

FROM SPRINGFIELD. Arrivals—Mr. Lincoln and His Visitors. [Sp]ecial Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 21, 1861. [illegible]